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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEKS DAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.35
Yammat ...Dep.	8.49	8.14	9.19	10.09	12.09	1.24	2.44	3.09	4.44
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.31	10.21	12.21	1.36	2.56	3.21	4.56
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.45	10.35	12.35	1.50	3.10	3.35	5.00
Taipei Market Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.00	10.50	12.50	2.05	3.25	3.50	5.15
Fanning ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.10	11.00	13.00	2.15	3.35	4.00	5.25
Shumshui ...Dep.	7.55	9.20	10.25	11.15	13.15	2.30	3.50	4.15	5.40
Shumshui ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	10.10	10.57	12.57	2.19	3.20	3.40	5.32
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	8.30
Shumshui ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.34	11.09	11.27	2.38	4.41	5.49	6.34
Shumshui ...Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.41	—	11.44	3.05	4.48	5.56	6.53
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.18	10.45	—	11.49	3.10	4.53	6.00	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.40	8.28	10.58	—	12.00	3.21	5.03	6.10	—
Taipei Market Dep.	7.55	8.43	11.00	—	12.05	3.26	5.07	6.15	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.13	—	12.10	3.31	5.13	6.20	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.23	—	12.31	3.51	5.32	6.40	—
Yammat ...Dep.	8.17	9.02	11.31	—	12.37	3.57	5.38	6.46	7.04
Kowloon ...Arr.	—	—	—	11.49	12.37	3.57	5.38	6.46	7.04

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.35
Yammat ...Dep.	8.49	8.14	9.19	10.09	12.09	1.24	2.44	3.09	4.44
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.31	10.21	12.21	1.36	2.56	3.21	4.56
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.45	10.35	12.35	1.50	3.10	3.35	5.00
Taipei Market Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.00	10.50	12.50	2.05	3.25	3.50	5.15
Fanning ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.10	11.00	13.00	2.15	3.35	4.00	5.25
Shumshui ...Dep.	7.55	9.20	10.25	11.15	13.15	2.30	3.50	4.15	5.40
Shumshui ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	10.10	10.57	12.57	2.19	3.20	3.40	5.32
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	8.30
Shumshui ...Dep.	8.05	10.34	11.09	11.27	2.38	4.41	5.49	6.34	—
Shumshui ...Dep.	8.12	10.41	—	11.44	3.05	4.48	5.56	6.53	—
Fanning ...Dep.	8.18	10.45	—	11.49	3.10	4.53	6.00	—	—
Taipei ...Dep.	8.28	10.58	—	12.00	3.21	5.03	6.10	—	—
Taipei Market Dep.	8.43	11.00	—	12.05	3.26	5.07	6.15	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.44	11.13	—	12.10	3.31	5.13	6.20	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.58	11.23	—	12.31	3.51	5.32	6.40	—	—
Yammat ...Dep.	9.02	11.31	—	12.37	3.57	5.38	6.46	7.04	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	—	—	—	11.49	12.37	3.57	5.38	6.46	7.04

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. THE COOK & SON, LTD., HONG KONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

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TWENTY YEARS OF PEACE.

BRITISH GENERAL'S FORECAST.

FACTORS OF NEXT BIG WAR.

"We may take it that the British foreign policy is peace, to keep and improve upon what we have already got. That is rather different from the policy of our ancestors," said General George Milne, chief of the Imperial General Staff, presiding at the first of a series of lectures at King's College, Strand. The lecture was by Lieut. General Sir A. Montgomery-Massingberd, on "The Role of the Army in Imperial Defence."

"In previous generations," said Sir George, "the policy may be described as to get what we wanted, to get it peacefully if possible, and if not peacefully, by the sword and by means of those forces which were at our disposal at the moment. The rôle of the Army is quite simple; organisation is a more difficult matter. In the matter of organisation we have two ruling factors. The first is the Treasury; the second, the inventor. As taxpayers, I have no doubt all your sympathy is with the Treasury. We are constantly having demands for the reduction of the expenses of the Army, and the Army Council are constantly seeking ways to reduce that expense. The reason for the present big expenditure is economic, coupled with the difficult situation throughout the world and also the added responsibilities of the Empire."

"I should like to say that I cannot help feeling we have not yet arrived in that era mentioned by Bernard Shaw, when he says, 'A soldier is an anachronism of which we must get rid.' What we soldiers have to guard against is allowing the Army to sink through possible apathy into that condition into which it had drifted after the Crimean and South African wars."

Small And Great Wars.

Lieut.-General Montgomery-Massingberd, speaking of possible wars and enemies in the future, said that during the last century they had small wars in practically every part of the world. If they looked at the map of the world now, and considered the possibility of small wars, they would agree that, with the exception of the Indian frontier, the possibility of small wars had very much decreased. As regarded more serious wars, Western Europe was still exhausted after the Great War, and though every now and then there were excursions and alarms, a big war in Europe seemed very unlikely for a long time. We very fortunately had refused to sign the Protocol, which would have made us liable to be landed into any small war which started on the Continent, but by the Treaty of Locarno we had undoubtedly engaged ourselves to fight on the side of either Germany or France, whichever was provocatively attacked, and that was a definite commitment.

Population Problems.

"There are two factors of which it is most important not to lose sight. If populations go on increasing as they are now the population of Germany in about twenty years will be 90,000,000, and France 30,000,000. The Germans have no outlet now for surplus population unless they change their nationality, and defeat in the Great War no doubt rankles in the German mind, and will continue to do so. Secondly, by the Treaty of Versailles, we raised in Europe a large number of small States, which, like the Balkans, may be a constant source of trouble. Those are two things which may prove in twenty years' time a very serious danger to peace."

"At present there was nothing in the way of trained men to fill up the Regular Army from the moment when it mobilised until the Territorial Army had been trained. It was the first five or six months of a war which were as a rule the critical period. Another question which would have to be decided was whether in the event of a big war we were going to rely on volunteers or on conscription. It has been said that the Army is a projectile fired by the Fleet. That projectile must be large enough, well-manufactured, and kept up-to-date, and what is equally important—when the time comes it must be aimed at targets which have been thought out carefully before-hand in time of peace."

RUMANIAN THRONE PLOTS.

PRINCE CHARLES'S FLAT RAIDED.

VALET INVITED OUT AND DRUGGED.

London papers to hand give further details of the robbery at the Paris flat of Prince Charles of Rumania, which was reported by *Reuter* on October 31st. The *Daily Mail* states:—
A beautiful woman, secret-service agent, and a drugged valet are involved in a mysterious robbery at the flat of the ex-Crown Prince Charles of Rumania in the Boulevard Bineux, Neuilly, a suburb of Paris.

Several documents were stolen, and it is believed that the hurried transmission of their contents to secret political agents and detectives led to the arrest of M. Mandulescu, a former Under-Secretary of the Rumanian Finance Ministry.

Sleeping-car Arrest.

The arrest took place just inside the Rumanian frontier while M. Mandulescu was asleep in a sleeping car on an express bound for Bucharest. In his possession were found letters from the ex-Prince Charles to M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Prime Minister, and to the leaders of the three principal political parties and a proclamation to the Rumanian people asking for a plebiscite as to whether the ex-Prince should return to Rumania and rule in place of his six-years-old son, King Michael.

The ex-Prince, it will be recalled, thrice renounced his rights of succession during the life of his father, King Ferdinand, who died last July. The last renunciation was in January 1923, and followed a series of quarrels between the ex-Prince and his father regarding the ex-Prince's love affairs.

As a result of this renunciation little Prince Michael was proclaimed Crown Prince, and he succeeded to the throne on the death of his grandfather, King Ferdinand, his grandmother, Queen Marie, and M. Bratiano being the dominating figures in the Regency Council.

The ex-Prince Charles has powerful friends in Rumania. These have never ceased to urge his return, and many plots to make him King have been discovered.

Invited To Dinner.

Equally powerful persons in Rumania are opposed to the return of the exile, and it is to the agents of some of these people that the burglary at his Paris flat is ascribed. This affair reads like a secret service novel. On the evening of the theft the Rumanian valet left in charge of the flat while the ex-Prince was at dinner. A smartly dressed and beautiful woman who stopped him on the boulevard and spoke to him in French.

What happened afterwards, he says, he does not know, but he presumes that a powerful drug was put into his drinks. He found himself in bed in the flat next morning with a severe headache. On getting up he discovered that the flat had been ransacked. His own letters had been taken and all the personal belongings of ex-Prince Charles had been examined. Some documents were taken. No money or jewels were missing.

The valet says he received back all his personal letters except one to a compatriot in which he had described the visits paid by Rumanian politicians to the ex-Prince. The valet decided to say nothing about the burglary, but he disclosed the facts to a visitor who called to know when the ex-Prince would return to Paris.

The French police were informed, and a telegram has been sent to ex-Prince Charles.

Spies and counter-spies have been very active lately in Paris in view of the intrigues centring round the ex-Prince.

war we were going to rely on volunteers or on conscription. It has been said that the Army is a projectile fired by the Fleet. That projectile must be large enough, well-manufactured, and kept up-to-date, and what is equally important—when the time comes it must be aimed at targets which have been thought out carefully before-hand in time of peace."

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
K.O.B. Boxing tournament, Murray Barracks, 8 p.m.
Debate between University of Oregon team (on tour of the world) and European Y.M.C.A. at Y.M.C.A. Kowloon. Subject: "Is Democracy a Failure?" 9 p.m.
The Quaints present "The Blue Train," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Show."
World Theatre: "A Hero on Horseback."
Star Theatre: "Dancing Mothers."
Principal Malls:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Fushimi Maru). Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Tanda), 10 a.m.

Saturday.

Bankruptcy Court, 10.30 a.m.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning. Fanling Hunt: Steeplechase Meeting, Kwantai.
Yachting: 4th Championship race for racing yachts. Motor-cycle Football, Mongkok, 3 p.m.
Cricket League:—Division I: Chinese R.C. v. R.G.A. Division II: Recreation v. Royal Navy; R.A.O.C. v. Royal Engineers; Police R.C. v. Civil Service C.C. 2nd XI.
Friendly Cricket: K.C.C. v. Craigengower C.C. C.S.C.C. v. R.A.F. v. Tamar v. K.C.C. 2nd XI; H.K. Electric R.C. v. China Light and Power Co. R.C.
Lawn Bowls: Spey Royal Cup Final: Tait's v. Craigengower C.C. at Kowloon C.C.
Football League:—Division I: Recreation v. K.O.B.; Kowloon v. Chinese Ath. Club v. Police. Division II: "A": St. Joseph's v. Royal Artillery; Kowloon v. K.O.B.; South China "A" v. Recreation; Chinese Ath. Club v. University of South China "B"; Division II: "B": South China "B" v. South China "A"; Molesons v. St. Joseph's; Scouts v. Kowloon; Chinese Ath. v. Kung Woo.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent and King Edward Hotel dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Hong Kong Boxing Association's second tournament of the season. City Hall, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Show."
World Theatre: "A Hero on Horseback."
Star Theatre: "Dancing Mothers."
Principal Malls:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Adams). Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Fushimi Maru), 12.30 a.m.

Sunday.

2nd Sunday in Advent.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning; 1st and 2nd rounds of Royal Hong Kong Golf Club Championship.
Fanling Hunt: Meet at Stables, 10 a.m.
Yachting: St. George's v. St. Andrew's Societies.
44th Annual All Fresco Fete of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, compound of the Catholic Cathedral, 3.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Theosophical Society: Lecture by Mr. H. E. Laneport on "The Coming of the World Teacher," Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8 p.m.
"Cheer O' Y.M.C.A.": Men's Meeting, 7.45 p.m.
After dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "The Flaming Forest."
World Theatre: "The Rain-maker."
Star Theatre: "Wet Paint."
Principal Malls:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Tanda), Monday.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning. Yachting: Ladies' 2nd Championship Race.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Hockey: Y.M.C.A. "A" v. Club "A."
Demonstration on "Japanese Flower Placing" by Mr. Sojun Wada, Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.
Debate at St. Peter's Young Men's Club (probable), 8.30 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Flaming Forest."
World Theatre: "The Rain-maker."
Star Theatre: "Wet Paint."
Principal Malls:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Pierce).

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Meot & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne. | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port. |
| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgoyne's. |
| | 1 Phial Pomeroy Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER-\$34.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Guillemet Champagne. | 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Vint de Pato Sherry. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeroy Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER-\$30.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Engrand's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Pt. Peppermint G.F. | 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port. | 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeroy Bitters. |

Other hampers made up to suit Customer's requirements.

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

ITALY TO-DAY.

MUSSOLINI'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

CELEBRATION OF FASCISTS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Rome, October 30th.

An impressive celebration in every town, village, and hamlet of Italy was held to-day of the fifth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, writes a London Daily Telegraph correspondent. Squadrons of aeroplanes have been circling in the blue sky over Rome, flying the Fascist colours, since early this morning. Pictures of Signor Mussolini, the national flag, and Fascist banners strike the eye everywhere. Blackshirts bearing standards and the Victorian emblem move through the streets in long processions. Men in the prime of life and old men, youths, schoolboys, and schoolgirls show an equal pride in wearing Fascist uniforms. Since the great days of the Risorgimento there has never been such a national rejoicing. The jubilation is strikingly evident in all classes—among the poorest working people and the middle and upper categories of citizens. The proudest Italian to-day is he who can boast of having been a Fascist from the early days, and no national feast or holiday is celebrated with such enthusiasm as the day of the Fascist march on Rome.

Akin to Anarchy.

Five years ago Signor Mussolini found a Government in a state akin to anarchy, a nation depressed and discouraged, an army and navy despised and disorganised, the national flag reviled and insulted, and hunger, misery, and bloodshed stalking through the land.

All this has been changed. From the first day of his entrance into Rome Signor Mussolini began making a clearance of anarchical tendencies. Peace was restored to the home, every man was guaranteed work and freedom to work, public officials were told to attend to their duties, not to talk for their pay, posts and telegraphs, railways, factories and workshops got back into order, and fields were ploughed and harvests were gathered in peace.

Great Changes in Rome.

The work accomplished in five years by Fascism in every field of national activity is indeed gigantic, and such as, perhaps, few regimes in history, with such limited means, ever accomplished in any country. Rome alone is a shining example of what has been done. I had the pleasure yesterday of visiting, in company with the Governor of Rome, Prince Potenziani, parts of Rome which have been completely transformed, and others which are in process of transformation. Public gardens have been created, the famous Via Nomentana, once deserted or hidden in a whirlwind of dust, has become a magnificent promenade with miles of flower beds and green lawns, and the roadway has been paved with asphalt. The Corso d'Italia has also become a beautiful promenade, with lawns, benches, and flower beds. These are only examples of the many improvements. New suburbs, almost like towns, have been created and equipped with fine eight and ten story houses capable of lodging 250,000 families, and provided with splendid avenues of trees. Large new hospitals are also being erected, a great water supply system carried out, and preparations being made for underground electric lines.

None of these works, the Governor told me, could ever have been planned or dreamt of before the march of Signor Mussolini on Rome.

Governor's Proclamation.

Prince Potenziani, in a proclamation to the Romans with which the walls of the city are placarded, says: "Romans, not the words, but the deeds accomplished in the five years' passionate fervour of the government of Benito Mussolini are recalled by him on the anniversary of his march on Rome, and are the worthiest and the most noble celebration of the memorable event in virtue of which our country and people finally, after years of labour, have become a luminous, industrious force under the guidance of our Duke, who has evoked the genius of Rome under the sign of our victorious King."

On the morning of the sixth year of the Fascist era Italy, redeemed at last in her territory and her spirit, appears transformed; not only because on arriving in Rome it resumed the political ideal of Rome, rekindled its old milestones, and re-affirmed the greatness of its past, but also because it restored its vigorous youthful will and vigour, and, harmonising and co-ordinating the efforts of its citizens, raised monumental edifices, constructed aqueducts, railways, and roads, built bridges, regulated streams, reclaimed lands, enlarged ports,

(Continued on next Column.)

MR. BALDWIN ON HIS BOYHOOD.

WHAT HE READ ON THE HEARTH RUG.

LOVER OF SCOTT AND BUNYAN.

Stories of his childhood were told by Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, at the annual dinner of the English Association (of which he is president) at the First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, W.C. He said:

"If we throw our minds back to our childhood, the most impressionable time, and ask what moved us, we must remember that we had not the advantage of reading a single word of any author who is alive to-day."

I look back to the days when I was a small boy, and I can see myself, far away in Worcester, reading in that most comfortable position—lying on my stomach upon the hearth rug in front of the fire. That boy was brought up with none of these modern conveniences and none of the present day labour-saving appliances.

I say that in passing, because, as Prime Minister, I recognise that there is not a single labour-saving appliance that has not crept or quadrupled the work of public men.

His Reading At 9.

The first sustenance I had was Scott. I was left alone on the country for some time with an aunt, who was fond of being read to aloud, and I read aloud to her, by the time I was nine, the whole of "Guy Rannering," "Ivanhoe," "Red Gauntlet," and "Rob Roy."

I lived for a time in those early days with "The Day" and "Marmion," and I see myself now striding along country lanes and remembering lines that used to strike my youthful imagination.

My first introduction to history was "The Tale of a Grandfather." A speech I heard some time ago confirmed me in my view that the best and most readable history is that written with the strongest bias. There is nothing old-fashioned in that view. I am in complete agreement with Bill Thompson, of Chicago.

Mr. Thompson, the Mayor of Chicago, is at the head of a campaign to drive pro-British propaganda out of the schools in the United States, where, he alleges, the history books are tainted with an admiration for everything English.

Common-or-Garden Bunyan. The work accomplished in five years by Fascism in every field of national activity is indeed gigantic, and such as, perhaps, few regimes in history, with such limited means, ever accomplished in any country. Rome alone is a shining example of what has been done. I had the pleasure yesterday of visiting, in company with the Governor of Rome, Prince Potenziani, parts of Rome which have been completely transformed, and others which are in process of transformation. Public gardens have been created, the famous Via Nomentana, once deserted or hidden in a whirlwind of dust, has become a magnificent promenade with miles of flower beds and green lawns, and the roadway has been paved with asphalt. The Corso d'Italia has also become a beautiful promenade, with lawns, benches, and flower beds. These are only examples of the many improvements. New suburbs, almost like towns, have been created and equipped with fine eight and ten story houses capable of lodging 250,000 families, and provided with splendid avenues of trees. Large new hospitals are also being erected, a great water supply system carried out, and preparations being made for underground electric lines.

None of these works, the Governor told me, could ever have been planned or dreamt of before the march of Signor Mussolini on Rome.

On the morning of the sixth year of the Fascist era Italy, redeemed at last in her territory and her spirit, appears transformed; not only because on arriving in Rome it resumed the political ideal of Rome, rekindled its old milestones, and re-affirmed the greatness of its past, but also because it restored its vigorous youthful will and vigour, and, harmonising and co-ordinating the efforts of its citizens, raised monumental edifices, constructed aqueducts, railways, and roads, built bridges, regulated streams, reclaimed lands, enlarged ports,

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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 304.

1.—Annual Camp.

Full particulars regarding annual camp which take place between December 1st and December 18th, have been issued to all ranks on December 18th, 1927, by type written circular.

2.—During the Camp Training Season, December 1st to 18th, 1927, only correspondence of a most urgent nature is to be addressed to Orderly Room.

3.—Camp Telephone. The Corps Headquarters Telephone number in camp is No. 250 (Government phone).

4.—Corps Orders. During Camp Training at Fanling, Corps Orders will be published on Thursdays, December 8th and 15th instead of Fridays, December 9th and 16th, 1927.

5.—Artillery Company. Parade at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, December 8th, at 5.25 p.m. for Battery Drill.

"A" Group Signallers 5.20 p.m. "B" Group Signallers 5.25 p.m.

6.—Engineer Company. Field Sections:—The Sections will go to Camp from December 8th to 12th. All ranks will parade at Kowloon Railway Station on December 8th at 5.15 p.m. in order to catch the 5.43 p.m. train.

7.—Reserve Company. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, December 7th, for M.G. Instruction. Dress: Muff.

8.—Strength. The following recruits are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No. 1282 Gnr. F. H. Blunsdon, Artillery Co., dated November 24th, 1927.

No. 1283 Pte. Lee Yuk Him, Medical Section, dated Nov. 28th, 1927.

9.—Promotions. ARTILLERY COMPANY. No. 609 B.Q.M.S. C. W. Langley to be Battery Sergeant-Major, as from November 29th, 1927.

No. 516 Gnr. J. Watson to be Bombardier, as from November 29th, 1927.

ARMOURER CAR COMPANY. No. 507 Sergt. J. W. Henderson to be Company Sergeant-Major, as from November 29th, 1927.

No. 572 Pte. V. G. Goulburn to be Transport Sergeant, as from Nov. 29th, 1927.

NO. 9 PLATOON. No. 938 Pte. V. M. Xavier to be Corporal, as from November 29th, 1927.

NO. 10 PLATOON. No. 950 Lce.-Corpl. J. A. Delgado to be Corporal, as from November 29th, 1927.

10.—Transfers. No. 233 S.Q.M.S. D. Davies and No. 924 Lce.-Corpl. S. C. Ho are transferred from the Medical Section to the Reserve Company, as from November 29th, 1927.

No. 403 Sergt. R. D. Read is transferred from the Armoured Car Company to the Corps Signals, as from November 29th, 1927.

No. 227 Battery Sergt.-Major C. H. Summers is transferred from the Artillery Company to the Reserve Company, as from November 29th, 1927.

11.—Leave. No. 495 Corpl. A. C. I. Bowker, No. 1 Platoon, is granted leave of absence from the Corps from December 1st, 1927, to November 30th, 1928.

No. 224 Lce.-Sergt. J. C. Fletcher, No. 7 Platoon, rejoined from leave on November 25th, 1927.

No. 516 Bdr. J. Watson, Artillery Company, rejoined from leave on November 27th, 1927.

12.—Reversions. No. 195 Bdr. A. W. Roberts, M.M., and No. 619 Lce.-Corpl. J. Harrop, Artillery Company, revert to the ranks at their own request, as from November 30th, 1927.

13.—Struck Off The Strength. Having completed three years' service and claimed his discharge, as from November 25th, 1927:—

No. 539 Pte. M. G. Russell, M.I. Company.

On Medical Grounds, as from November 28th, 1927:—

No. 1180 Bandsman E. F. Nuttall, Corps Band.

No. 1183 Pte. E. R. Squeira, No. 6 Platoon.

R. A. WOLFE MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, December 2nd, 1927.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 1st, 1927.	
B.K. Bank	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do.	London, \$1.13 1/2
Chartered Bank	London, \$1.13 1/2
Mercantile Bank & Co.	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do.	London, \$1.13 1/2
P. & O. Bank	London, \$1.13 1/2
East Asia Bank	London, \$1.13 1/2
Canton Insurance	London, \$1.13 1/2
Union Insurance	London, \$1.13 1/2
North China Ins.	London, \$1.13 1/2
Yongtze Insurance	London, \$1.13 1/2
China Underwriters	London, \$1.13 1/2
China Fire Insurance	London, \$1.13 1/2
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	London, \$1.13 1/2
Doyle's	London, \$1.13 1/2
Steamboat	London, \$1.13 1/2
B. K. Tug	London, \$1.13 1/2
Indo-China (Prod.)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (Def.)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Shell Transport	London, \$1.13 1/2
Waterboard	London, \$1.13 1/2
Banquet	London, \$1.13 1/2
Kailan Mining Ad.	London, \$1.13 1/2
Langkats (combined)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (single)	London, \$1.13 1/2
S'ha. Explorations	London, \$1.13 1/2
Shanghai Loans	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do.	London, \$1.13 1/2
Tromb. Mines	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. & W. Docks	London, \$1.13 1/2
China Provident	London, \$1.13 1/2
Hongkong	London, \$1.13 1/2
New Engineering	London, \$1.13 1/2
Shanghai Docks	London, \$1.13 1/2
Ewo Cottons	London, \$1.13 1/2
Oriental	London, \$1.13 1/2
Shanghai Cottons (old)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (new)	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. & S. Hales	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.E. Lands	London, \$1.13 1/2
Shanghai Lands	London, \$1.13 1/2
Humphreys Estates	London, \$1.13 1/2
Hong Kong Realities	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Territorials	London, \$1.13 1/2
Prince's Buildings	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Tramways	London, \$1.13 1/2
Peak Tram (old)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (new)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Star Ferry	London, \$1.13 1/2
China Light (comb.)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (old)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (new)	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Electric	London, \$1.13 1/2
Macau Electric	London, \$1.13 1/2
Telephones	London, \$1.13 1/2
China Buses	London, \$1.13 1/2
Singapore Tractors	London, \$1.13 1/2
China Buses	London, \$1.13 1/2
Malayan Sugars	London, \$1.13 1/2
Canton Ice	London, \$1.13 1/2
Cement (combined)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (old)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (new)	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Rope (old)	London, \$1.13 1/2
Do. (new)	London, \$1.13 1/2
United Asbestos	London, \$1.13 1/2
Dairy Farms	London, \$1.13 1/2
Watsons	London, \$1.13 1/2
Der A Wings	London, \$1.13 1/2
Lane Crawford	London, \$1.13 1/2
MacIntosh	London, \$1.13 1/2
Sincere	London, \$1.13 1/2
Vac. Pumps	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Asbestos	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Constructions	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Indus. G. Bonds	London, \$1.13 1/2
H.K. Govt. Loans	London, \$1.13 1/2
Buyers, sel., sellers, ex., rates,	London, \$1.13 1/2
nom., nominal.	London, \$1.13 1/2

MORE LORD DEWAR EPIGRAMS.

THE PERFECT DAY.

Lord Dewar attended the opening of the new Heatherley School of Fine Art, in George-street, Baker-street, at which years ago he was a student at its old headquarters in Newman-street. Essentials to property, he said, were pluck, principle, prudence, push, patience and perseverance. Points in his speech were:—

Life's greatest illusion is that money brings contentment and felicity. Nothing of the kind. It brings responsibilities and worries. There are no idle rich, because they are dodging people who want some of their money. When the breakfast table and a few other necessities of life are supplied, surplus money becomes a drudge, and the greater the accumulation the greater the drudge. Wealth is of the heart, not of the hand.

The man who knows how to make money seldom knows how to spend it, and it is positively painful for some men to spend money. Some get much pleasure out of denying themselves pleasure.

Money is no use until it is spent. In the case of those who do not spend it, the Government kindly assists them.

In the past we used to look to the future. To-day we look to the tax-collector, and to-morrow the Treasury will sandbag your executors for your death duties.

Many keep poor trying to appear rich.

To me the perfect day is to go into a wood with a paint-box and canvas and forget to come home to lunch.

A man is only half-equipped who has no initiative and imagination. Ability without enthusiasm is like a rifle without a bullet. Energy is a big asset—enthusiasm is a positive necessity.

The world is full of willing people—some willing to work, the rest willing to let them work.

There are no statues erected to men who stopped to explain their mistakes.

Think and act for yourself. When a man asks your advice it is to endorse something foolish he has already done.

Don't be sensitive, pay no heed to criticism, forge ahead. Hear the worst, then hit it on the head with a hammer.

By
Special Appointment
to
H.M. King George V.



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The Connoisseur.

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PINTS ... \$3.70

BABY ... \$2.00

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One Baby P.J. and Guinness.

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"THE BLUE TRAIN"

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Court Physicians know the best and see that Royal Babies have the best. That is why Glaxo has been used with success in 5 Royal Nurseries. Only the best is good enough for your Baby, for is he not a King to you? Give him Glaxo, the food that contains everything that will build firm flesh, strong bone and a sound constitution.

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The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

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APIOL & STEEL

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Dr. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DYSMENSTRUAL AFFECTIONS, GRAVIDA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.

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THE NEW G.C.H.

VOTE OF \$253,500 FOR SITE.

QUESTIONS IN THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MATTER SETTLED LAST YEAR.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, questions were raised by the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton regarding the vote of \$253,500 for acquiring the site of the Diocesan Boys' School on Bonham Road for the purpose of reconstructing the Government Civil Hospital.

It was then pointed out that the vote had been, in effect, approved by the Finance Committee in July, 1923, and that the payment had now been completed.

The official explanation of the vote on the agenda of the Finance Committee yesterday was as follows:—

It is proposed, as soon as the financial position of the Colony permits, to re-construct the Government Civil Hospital and in connection therewith more land will be required. A favourable opportunity occurred to acquire the site of the Diocesan Boys' School on Bonham Road, and the sum now required is for the purchase thereof. In July, 1923, the Finance Committee agreed that this sum might be offered.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton: Since this matter was last before the Finance Committee, several members of the Committee have been changed. I think, therefore, that the papers dealing with the subject subsequent to the meeting when the offer of this sum was authorised might be circulated to the present members of the Finance Committee. It is a big sum of money, and at least three members of this Committee, including myself, know nothing about it. I would suggest that this vote be adjourned until our next meeting and that in the meantime members might be given an opportunity of seeing the papers dealing with the question.

The Colonial Secretary: There is no objection to the members of the present Committee seeing the papers, but you must understand that the vote was approved in 1923 and that the Finance Committee definitely committed us to the expenditure of this sum. The matter was brought before the Finance Committee before any decision as to the site had been taken and it was upon the advice then given that the present policy was adopted. It was agreed then that the price now paid should be offered. As the Finance Committee decided on the policy and fixed the price, the Government was definitely committed to it and have to pay the money. We have, as a matter of fact, completed the payment.

Hon. Mr. Shenton: In the case of such a large sum as this I think something more than just a statement that the Finance Committee had agreed to the expenditure might be offered to the members of the present Committee. Personally, I find it difficult to speak on the subject because I only know what is printed upon the agenda. I think the Finance Committee should have something more tangible before them, some details of what has taken place, before they sanction this vote.

The Colonial Secretary: It is a little unfortunate that members of the Finance Committee who sanctioned the vote should not be present now. The Government, however, has to regard the Finance Committee as a continuing body and acts on that basis. When the Diocesan Boys' School made its plans for transfer to Yau-mai, arrangements for the sale of the old premises were completed. At that time the Government lost control of the ground. The necessity for re-building the hospital arose then and it was clear to us that the site of the Diocesan Boys' School was necessary for the satisfactory development of the scheme if the new building for the hospital was to be erected in an approximate position to the old one, a course which it was definitely decided to adopt. The negotiations for the private sale of the site of the Diocesan Boys' School hung fire and collapsed. It was considered undesirable again to lose control of the area and so endanger the solution of the Government Civil Hospital problem. The Finance Committee was fully consulted throughout and the money required was definitely agreed to and passed. The papers can be circulated to the present members of the Committee, but we are not in a position to go back on the arrangements made.

(Continued on next Column.)

RECENT JERUSALEM EXCAVATIONS.

MASSIVE WALLS OF 200 B.C.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

So important have been the results of the last season's excavations at Jerusalem, conducted by the Palestine Exploration Fund, that it is hoped that much of the mystery which still surrounds the history of the City of David will be dispelled within the next year or two.

In 1924 the remains of the original Jebusite city captured by David were uncovered. This city, afterwards known as the City of David, was situated at the southern end of the great eastern ridge, in the centre of which stood the Temple area. On the opposite side of the ridge formerly ran the Tyropoeon Valley, now practically filled with debris, and it is here that Mr. W. Crowfoot, director of the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, and Mr. G. M. Fitzgerald, the assistant director, have been working during the past season with funds supplied by the Fund and Sir Charles Marston.

Three Periods.

Mr. Crowfoot is now in England and he has prepared a report on the work, in which he states that the uncovered ancient walls may be grouped in three periods:—

- (1) The 2nd century B.C., the time of the wars between the Maccabees and the Syrian kings.
- (2) The period from the 2nd to the 4th century A.D.
- (3) The Byzantine period of the 5th and 6th centuries.

"The walls we assign to the first of these groups," Mr. Crowfoot remarks, "consist of two very massive structures which look like the sides of a great gate in a wall running along the west side of the City of David." The finds of most general interest include walls of such dimensions that it is reasonable to regard them as city walls. "If this be granted," Mr. Crowfoot says, "it may be concluded that the kernel of these walls is to be carried back through Nehemiah to the Hebrew monarchy and even earlier."

50-Foot Deep Pit.

Sir Charles Marston, in a statement written for *The Daily Mail*, says:—

The wonderful results of exploration in Bible lands will, in the course of the next year or two, restore the Old Testament to the position of importance which it held in this country before German materialism consigned it to the region of myth and legend. Unfortunately it is not easy, even now, to excavate Jerusalem. Apart from Moham-medan fanaticism, which still must be taken into account, Jerusalem has been besieged and destroyed like no other city in the world.

The gateway which has been discovered by Mr. Crowfoot and Mr. Fitzgerald is about 10ft. 6in. wide. The foundations of many houses above and beyond the gateway indicate that the Tyropoeon Valley was here an urban area of Jerusalem in the time of Our Lord. It was no light matter to dig a great pit fifty feet deep, and the fact that the recent severe earthquake caused no subsidence of soil testifies to the skill and precautions that were taken.

It is hoped to continue the work next season. Subscriptions are urgently needed and should be sent to the Palestine Exploration Fund, 2, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W. 1.

Second Hand Motor Launch.

The Colonial Secretary: There is a vote on next year's estimates for the Imports and Exports Department for \$7,000 for the purchase of a launch. An opportunity has arisen this year to purchase an entirely satisfactory launch for \$4,500 or \$5,000, at any rate at a considerable saving on the vote in the papers for next year. The offer of the launch has been tentatively accepted in expectation of the consent of the Finance Committee and I would ask for your approval.

Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard: What is the age of this launch? Is it a good policy to purchase a second hand launch?

The Colonial Secretary: The launch has been very carefully surveyed by the Government Marine Surveyor and he reports that it is well worth the money.

Hon. Mr. Shenton: The launch has been fully surveyed and the Government advised to purchase it.

The Colonial Secretary: Yes. It is a motor launch.

The vote was then approved.

TO-NIGHT'S DEMOCRACY DEBATE.

LOCAL Y.M.C.A. VERSUS OREGON STUDENTS.

What should prove a very interesting debate takes place this evening between a team from the University of Oregon who are on a debating tour of the world and the local Y.M.C.A. on the motion, "Is Democracy a Failure?"

A correspondent A.C.G. has sent us the following matter which he says should "prove to be of interest to certain sections of your readers" and give both useful tips on either side of the controversy and also an idea of what the opposition will say: "They are the opinions advanced by Dr. Will Durant, author of 'The Story of Philosophy' and 'Transition,' and Mr. Bertrand Russell, in a debate recently held at the Mace Temple in New York on the same subject. Owing to the lengthy nature of both speakers' addresses, I cannot but give below only the most salient points that were uttered.

"Dr. Durant, who contended that democracy was a failure; said, *inter alia*:—

Democracy's Failures.

"It is conceivable to me that some form of democracy should be a success, but our question is whether democracy is now a failure or something else. If there is any one here who thinks that the people rule in this country—that they decide war and peace, agricultural policy or tariff rates or nominations—such a person belongs to a different century from the one in which I am living.

"Democracy has failed of its original purpose to establish Government of the people by themselves. In various degrees and places it exists, but in the large any tyro and sophomore knows that the Government of America is not the people. If democracy had even given us not a Government by the people but a Government by the best, then we might have forgiven it a great deal. But if there is any form of Government in history that has failed to attract the best into office—failed to bring men of ability and integrity into public places—it is democracy. Such men have got into office in the last 100 years through epochal accident only.

"What I see before me as the fundamental reality is that the economic freedom of the individual has disappeared, that the economic equality of opportunity has disappeared, that even economic fraternity and brotherhood has disappeared. And in a country in which economic liberty, equality and fraternity are a hypocrisy that smells to heaven. And with the decay of democracy has come a growing complexity of Government.

"A Government is a laborious and clumsy mechanism for the adjustment of thousands of disputes among hundreds of warring groups. Yet we deliberately disqualify educated people from office in democracy by arranging that nobody shall get into office except by life-long servitude to a machine, and no educated man will pay the price, and the result is visible right here in New York State. Only those who follow the machine can advance themselves.

"Every State, every party and every trade union is ruled by a small minority that devotes all its time to the mechanism of the machine. In the decay of democracy it has developed mechanisms, politicians, parties, nominations and congresses. The people who devote all their time to the machine are called politicians; their function is to promise what the people want and to do what the invisible Government says; the only issue on which they are interested is as to which group should hold the office."

Its Successes.

Mr. Russell, defending, said: "If you compare the happiness of the average citizen in your country with the happiness of the average citizen of past times, or of undemocratic countries, it is hardly possible to resist the conclusion that democracy has been a contributing factor in the general distribution of the welfare. If you are going to say that democracy is a failure, you must not compare it with some remote ideal. When one looks at the Governments that have been in past times, the undemocratic systems that have existed, ask yourselves, have they been wise men who have governed the world? I think not.

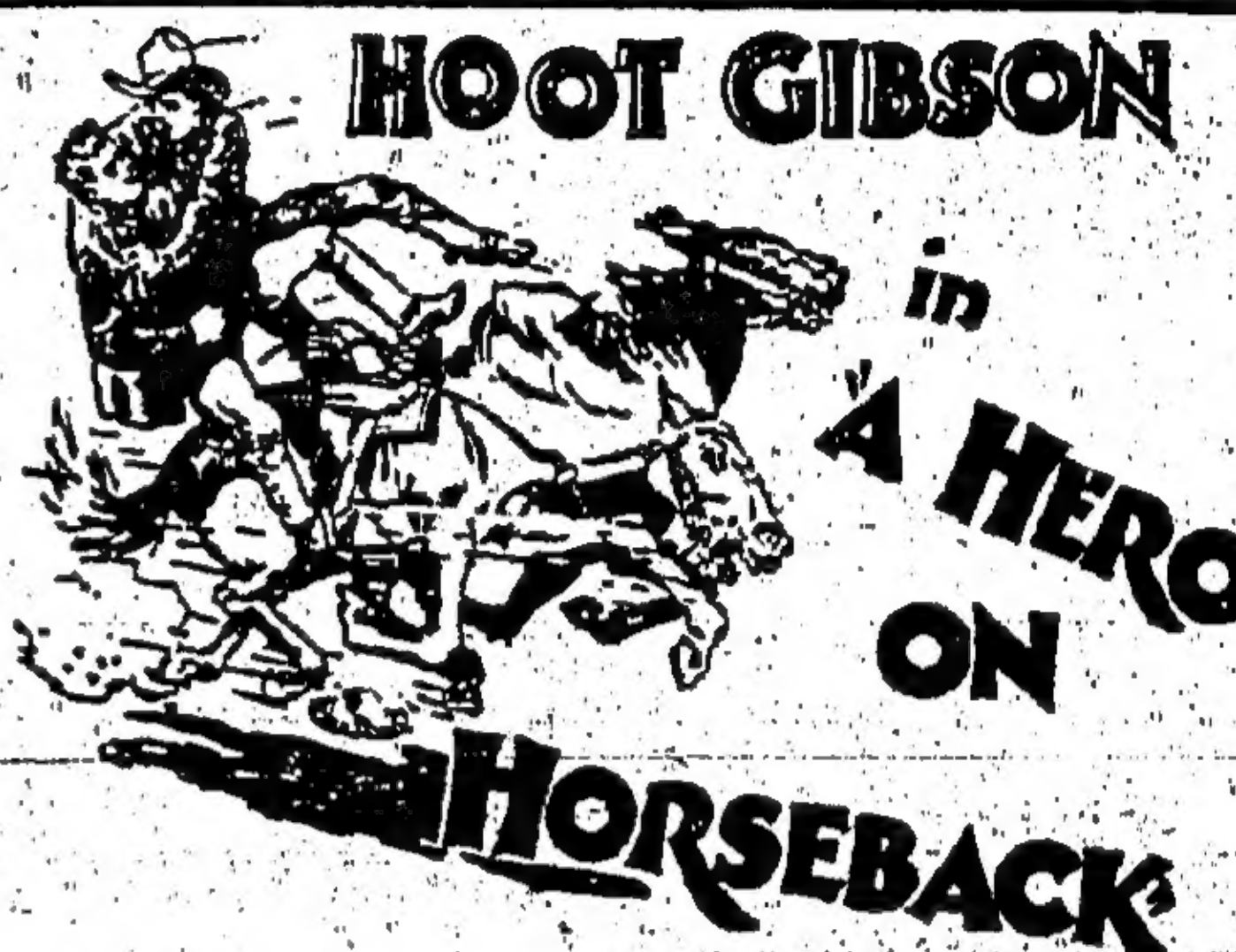
"Democracy has certain very great merits which to my mind make it well worth preserving. It has in the first place educational merit, and that educational merit is an enormous one. Do you suppose that if in this country you had a Government of the best people, and by the best people, I mean the 5 per cent. who have the most money, because this is what it will always be in practice—do you suppose if you had a Government of that sort, there would be anything like the money

(Continued on next Column.)

MAGIC, mystery, illusion and romance in a thrilling drama of life behind the scenes of a Budapest side-show. The stars of "The Big Parade" in a remarkable new film—



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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.



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Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

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CONWAY THARLE AND ALICE JOYCE



AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Continuous 5.15 to 8.45 and at 9.20.

spent upon education that is now spent upon it?

"The second great merit is that it prevents certain forms of gross cruelties. In all the cases that history has ever shown us at the present day, where one set of men has the power to govern another set of men, those who will have power will exert the grossest cruelty they can use. If you are going to have people with self-respect, who are not viewed with contempt, you must endow them with their share of power. For power is the one thing which in the long run brings the respect of others in the mass; and any class which is destitute of power will be despised and accused of every kind of crime, and harried and ill-treated and subjected to cruelty.

"There is a third reason which I think in the present state of the European world is very visible and obvious, and that is that democracy makes a more stable form of Government and makes it easier to guard against civil war and strife than any other form of Government. In undemocratic countries you get insurrections, revolutions, all sorts of changes of Government by violent means, and the only way I know of to prevent a change of Government by violent means is to have a rule that the majority shall have the lawmaking power, because then if you do have an appeal to force the victory would go to the constituted authorities."

SENTENCED TO GET MARRIED.

JUDGE SETTLES A LOVER'S QUARREL.

There was a happy ending to a case at Liverpool Assizes in which a young man, Leslie William Makin, of Edge Vale, Liverpool, pleaded guilty to assaulting his sweetheart, Elsie Marshall, and causing her bodily harm.

Prosecuting counsel said the couple quarrelled. The girl threw a plate at Makin, cutting him over the eye, and he later drew a pen-knife across her throat, causing a scratch.

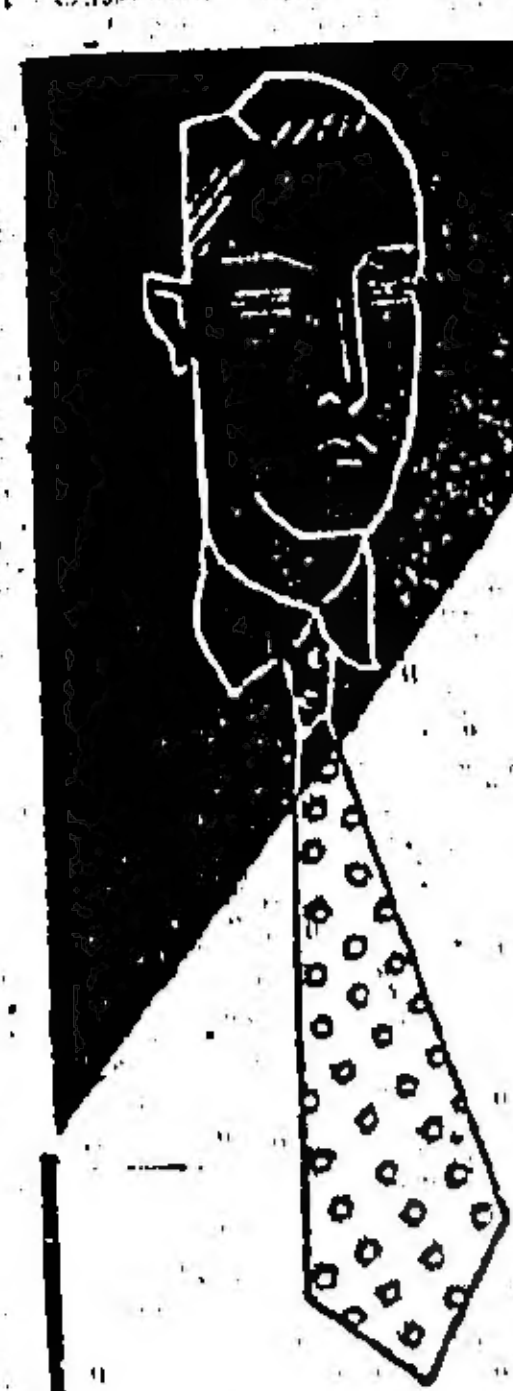
Mr. Maxwell Eyle, for the defence, expressed Makin's regret and said he had no intention of harming the girl.

Mr. Justice Acton: When are they going to get married?

Mr. Eyle: That will no doubt happen as soon as Makin is in a position to marry.

Miss Marshall, in reply to the judge, said she had made up the quarrel and intended to marry Makin.

Mr. Justice Acton: The pen-knife incident will be forgotten and there will be no more plate throwing. Makin was sentenced to two days' imprisonment, which meant his immediate release. Mr. Justice Acton, remarking that the sooner he got married to Miss Marshall the better.



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HAYNES CROSS-EXAMINED ON PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

INVOLVED WITH THE ENEVER CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

"HOW BOTTOMLEY DREW VICTORY BONDS."

When the case was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday against James Christie, an ex-Colonel of the British Army, and a Latvian named C. Blum, who are alleged to have attempted to traffic in morphia, Mr. Leslie Ernest Haynes who was employed by the Police to lay a trap for the defendants, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask for the defence.

Mr. Haynes admitted that he was involved with the Enever Conspiracy Case. He was convicted and served a term of imprisonment in London. His life in Shanghai was also gone into, and Haynes admitted that he had a dispute with his former employers on the Shanghai Mercury.

In his evidence in chief, Haynes declared that Christie had said that he would make him (Haynes) into a good grafter yet. Christie was said to have taken a hat and demonstrated to Haynes how Horatio Bottomley drew Victory Bonds.

Both Christie and Haynes indulged in recriminations which caused some amusement in Court where the spectators were all Europeans.

The prosecution was closed yesterday and the defence will open this afternoon.

Remington—The Typewriter.

At the commencement of the morning session yesterday, Mr. Haynes was called to the box to continue his evidence in chief. After referring to the telegram which Christie was alleged to have shown him, witness went on to describe his interview with the defendant on November 11th.

At this interview the bogus Chinese buyer and Christie haggled over the price for the morphia. Three brands of morphia were mentioned by the defendant and all witness could remember was that one was called "Hoffman."

Haynes also said that Christie had given him implicit instructions at that interview not to use his right name in writing to him, and also not to address Blum by his right name. Defendant was alleged to have requested witness to call him "Jim," and to sign whatever name he liked, preferably "Remington" the typewriter.

Since that time witness had always signed himself either "Remington" or "R." He was also asked to pose as a French Canadian and pronounced his name as "Remington" for a Chinese who was coming from Saigon in connection with the mysterious arms deal.

James Christie is O.K.

Reverting to the bargaining between the bogus buyer Yeung and defendant, witness said that from what he could gather from the interpretation of the Burmese "Mr. K," defendant was telling Yeung that \$600 a kilo was dirt cheap. Yeung asked for a cheaper price saying that it would be to the interest of the defendant to treat him liberally in this first deal as he (the buyer) would deal extensively with defendant in future.

Christie was also alleged to have said that he would deliver the "goods" to any address in Hong Kong, but not to a Chinese hotel. The morphia, defendant was alleged to have said, would be brought on shore by a Japanese captain from a Japanese steamer, and as to furnishing a guarantee to the buyer, Christie was supposed to have said to Yeung, "You can ask anybody in Hong Kong who deals in this cargo, and they would say that James Christie's name is O.K. I have been dealing in this cargo for 20 years and nobody who knows anything about this business will say I am all right. This is a small matter. I have transactions with Chinese at Canton involving \$400,000."

Continuing, Haynes said that Christie produced a Chinese document which purported to be a receipt for a deposit of \$100,000 by Chinese military in connection with the arms deal. Christie offered Yeung to read the document and said that should be the guarantee for his bond fides.

Nothing Under 10 Kilos.

Questioned by Mr. T. H. King, for the prosecution, Haynes said that Christie had agreed to procure the morphia for Yeung, but he would not do any business if the order was under 10 kilos. Christie also said that he could procure 20 kilos, and that it was not worth the risk to do anything under 10 kilos.

Witness then left defendant and went home. At 9 p.m. the same night while he was having dinner, Christie telephoned to him and said, "Remington," and witness said, "Yes." Christie then said "Jim speaking." What Christie told him over the telephone, Haynes took down on a post card in shorthand, and the transcription was read to the Court. It read "Your man's good, but I think he doubts me, and hasn't sufficient faith in you as a grafter. If he kicks at \$1,000, suggest that he offers a little less. The fact is that I need cash for Blum's expenses. I have some cash in hand, but I cannot spare \$300 just at present, as I don't know how much ready money I shall need regarding the other transaction. If we handle

him properly, he will be a permanent man. Try, Cheerio."

Witness went on to say how he reported every interview with the defendant to the Police. His evidence corroborated the statement made by the buyer Yeung which was fully reported in the Daily Press on Wednesday.

Speaking of another interview he had with the defendant Christie, Haynes said that he appeared to be annoyed at not being able to close the deal. Christie had told him frankly that he was much disappointed that the "\$200 stunt" did not pull through and that they must resort to the original demand of \$1,000 deposit.

Christie was alleged to have given a few "tips" to the witness thus: "There are one or two things I want to tell you. Get hold of a man again as soon as possible, but please understand that I do not want a second Chinese in this affair. And I do not want any motor cars here either. This is not a neighbourhood where cars stand outside shops for hours on end."

Continuing, Haynes said that Christie then took up a hat and demonstrated to him how Horatio Bottomley drew Victory Bonds. Defendant was also alleged to have said that he would make a good grafter out of the witness and that the whole game depended on where to stop.

Trust Jimmy to Get It.

Going on to the day of the arrest, Haynes said that prior to bringing the buyer with him on the day in question, he went to Christie's room to have a chat. He told the defendant that Yeung was very anxious to do business, but he was not a fool. Yeung, witness told the defendant, was willing to part with \$300 for Blum's expenses to Shanghai, but not a \$1,000, as a price, would not require so much for a single trip.

Christie was alleged to have said in reply, "well, never mind. Bring him along, and if he has another \$100 in his waist-coat pocket, trust Jimmy to get it out of him."

They went and at the time arranged the money was handed over and the receipt signed and as Christie was on the point of putting the \$300 in his handkerchief in his pocket, there came a knock at the door, and Inspector Reynolds, followed by Mr. Perdue and Mr. Booth came in to make the arrest.

Haynes Cross-examined.

Mr. Gordon Leask (for the defence).

Mr. Haynes, you describe yourself as a schoolmaster. What qualifications have you for being one?—Breains, I suppose.

Is that the only qualification?—I have been in a University.

Is it a fact that you failed in your Matriculation Examination?—Yes.

What else have you done in your life except as a schoolmaster?—I have gone into journalism for three years at Shanghai. I was at Oxford and I ran away at the age of 18 joined the Army and served during the war.

Have you done any company promoting?—No.

Ever known a man named Enever?—Yes, to my sorrow.

In what connection?—In Hong Kong in 1921, I met him. It was this man who persuaded my father to invest \$2,000 in a Company of which I was appointed Secretary.

The name of the Company?—The Anglo-China Trust and Mercantile Company.

Was it ever registered?—Certainly.

To His Borrow.

Where?—In London.

Any branch register in Hong Kong?—Not to my knowledge.

Do you know a firm named Humphreys and Denman?—That also was a Company run in the same office.

I put it to you that you were working with Enever in a firm that was called "The China Gold-Mining Company"?—I most emphatically deny it.

You just now said that you knew Enever to your sorrow. How?—He got \$2,000 from my father. I was suspected of conspiracy with Enever and it cost my father \$2,000 in legal expenses.

Can you tell us whether you were convicted?—Yes, six months' sentence.

Mr. Leask:—I put it to you that you were convicted for conspiracy with Enever to defraud many other people in connection with a so-called China Gold-Mining Company, was it not?

Witness:—The Lord Chief Justice, in an appeal lodged by me, did not uphold the appeal. He said he had no power to upset the lower Court's decision. The decision was wrong. As a result of the appeal, I only served seventeen days from the date of appeal.

Why He Left The "Mercury."

Mr. Leask:—You told us that for three years you were engaged in journalism in Shanghai. Would 1926 be one of these?—I was on the staff of the Shanghai Mercury.

Why did you leave that paper?—I had a row with Mr. Davey of the Mercury.

You were accused of embezzlement and dismissed?—There was no question of embezzlement. I was dismissed in the heat of the argument. I wrote a leading article attacking the China Press. I left the Mercury on February 23rd at 10 o'clock, and was written to by Reuter's and offered the post of night editor.

First Meeting With Christie.

When and how did you first meet the prisoner, Christie?—Through a man named Knight. Knight came to me and said "the notorious Colonel Christie would like to meet you as he knows friends of yours in England." This was in June, 1926. I met Knight the next day and we went to see Christie in his room at the Carlton Hotel at Shanghai.

I put it to you that it was at your own request that Knight took you round to see Christie?—I most emphatically deny that.

Did you see him again at a house at No. 10, Park Lane in Shanghai?—Yes. Christie left the Carlton Hotel to live there.

I put it to you that you went to Park Lane to borrow money from Christie?—Certainly not. He borrowed ten and fifteen dollars from me, and he also ruined my credit with my comrade by means of a dishonoured cheque.

His Birthday.

Do you remember the 9th or 10th June, 1926?—I remember the 9th. It was my birthday.

Your bankers were the P. and O. Bank?—Yes.

Were you involved with them about that date?—Definitely, no. Not even an overdraft?—No.

Did you have a post-dated cheque from Christie?—Yes, one.

Did you ask Christie for \$450 to enable you to open a new account with the American Oriental Bank?—No.

Questioned with regard to his meeting with Christie in Hong Kong, witness said he first saw Christie in the lounge of the King Edward Hotel in company with Mr. R. H. Charles and a lady. He could not say which of them made the first overture at recognition, but he thought they both beckoned to each other at the same time.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Leslie Ernest Haynes resumed his place in the witness box in the afternoon and was further cross-examined as to his bank account with the P. & O. Bank at Shanghai.

Mr. Leask: While you were at Shanghai did you not receive a letter from the P. & O. Bank asking you to withdraw your account?—Oh, yes. It was following the collapse of my case against the Shanghai Mercury.

Mr. Leask: Were you asked to withdraw your account because you had issued post-dated cheques?—No.

Mr. Leask: Did you not ask Christie to lend you \$450 to open an account with the American Oriental Bank?—Certainly not.

Mr. Leask: Do you really mean to say that any of the first defendant's cheque on your comrade was dishonoured?—Yes.

Do You Know Kentwell?

Mr. Leask: Do you know a man called Kentwell?—Yes.

Mr. Leask: Was he in Hong Kong about the time when you met the first defendant?—Yes.

Mr. Leask: And when you met the first defendant, did you not say that he must meet Kentwell?—No.

Mr. Leask: Did you not mention that Kentwell was in Hong Kong?—Yes.

Mr. Leask: Did you try to arrange a meeting between the first defendant and Kentwell? Certainly not.

The Fate Of The "Ladies Weekly."

Mr. Leask: Have you tried to run any newspaper in Hong Kong?—Yes, the Ladies Weekly.

Mr. Leask: What was the fate of that?—The fate was that the so-called Business Manager (I was only the editor) embezzled a certain sum of money, and he was tried and convicted before Major Wilson.

Mr. Leask: Wasn't there any breath of suspicion against you?—Certainly not. A man called Trevor embezzled a certain sum of money.

Mr. Leask: Was it closed down by the Authorities?—No, we had no money to carry on.

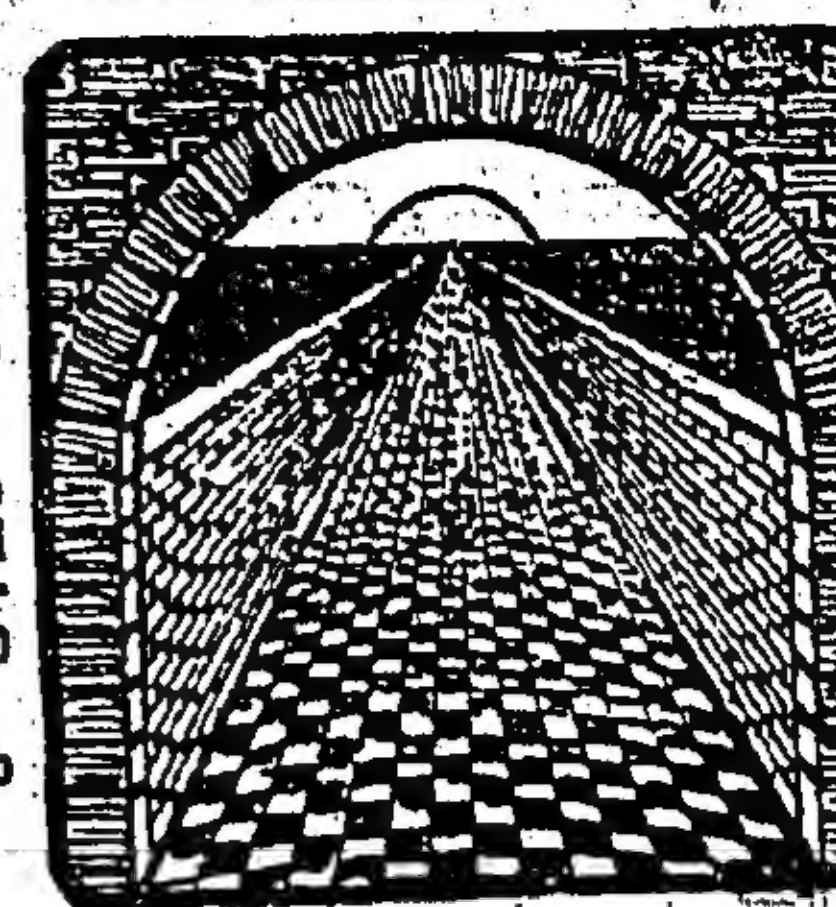
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Not Allowed To Participate.

Witness was reminded that in his evidence-in-chief he had said that the first defendant had offered him \$1,000 to pose as a Chinese coming from Saigon as one of the persons connected with the arms deal. Mr. Leask suggested that that seventy-five per cent of the time he had spent with the defendant was all in connection with this deal. Witness admitted that that was so.

Mr. Leask: I think the arms deal was brought up by you and not by the defendant, and I also put it to you that you wanted to take part and that the defendant refused you! Certainly not.

Mr. Leask: I suggest that it was for this reason—that you were not allowed to participate—that you reported the matter to the Police?—No.

Waking The Sleeping Dog.

Mr. Leask: What was your reason for reporting to the Police then?—I did not like to deal in arms. I did not like to have anything to do with drugs and I did not like to know Christie.

Witness then went on to say that in reporting the matter to the Police, he knew that he was liable to "wake up sleeping dogs of his past." "I quite realized that if the Police were to put me in the box, the prosecuting counsel would surely wake the sleeping dogs," he added.

Haynes also said that his first impulse was to write a chit to Christie to the effect that he would have nothing to do with the transaction, but on second thoughts, he saw that the best course was to write to the Police.

Mr. Leask: Did you not think that it would have been better to have ended it?—I did think so but things went differently and I was asked to play my part.

Mr. Leask: You already said that the first defendant had been on the China Coast for 20 years, so what reason had he to come to you for a Chinese buyer?—He thought that I was safe knowing that I was involved with his colleague in London.

Sergt. Baker Described As A Straits "Bum."

After further questioning witness as to whether his interviews with defendants were not relative to an oil deal and that the buyer was introduced for that purpose (which the witness denied), Mr. Leask asked Haynes if there was anyone present in his room, when Christie and Blum called on him.

Haynes:—Yes, Sergt. Baker was with me.

Mr. Leask: Why did you not say that he was there in your evidence?—I was not asked.

Mr. Leask: But you volunteered plenty of information without being asked. Now what did you introduce Sergt. Baker as?—Mr. Jessman, the first name that came into my mouth. I told Christie that he came here to try to borrow \$10 from me.

Mr. Leask: Did you not suggest that you were keeping him?—No.

Mr. Leask: Did you not say to the defendant that he was one of the Straits "Bums"?—No, but I said he was one of the "hanger-on" brigade.

Mr. Leask: Probably that is a more polite way of putting it?—I think I also said that he was one of poor old Frank Lammert's pals, because Frank Lammert was known to have helped many men.

No Licence To Import.

Mr. H. J. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports was then called. He said that neither Christie or Blum had had a licence to import drugs.

The commonest brands dealt with illicitly in Hong Kong were the Roch Hoffman (Swiss), Merck (German) and another brand which he could not recall. Witness also considered \$800 a kilo was reasonably cheap.

Another witness called was Miss Annie Cordeiro, a typist engaged by Christie on November 14th.

She said that she generally left the office at 12 noon for her luncheon and on the day of the defendants' arrest, she was told to leave immediately a Chinese and a European gentleman called on Christie.

The son of the landlord of the house at Nathan Road where the defendants had a room as an office, testified to renting the house to Karim. Din some five months ago.

(Continued on next Column.)

DEATH PENALTY IN DENMARK.

EARLY ABOLITION EXPECTED.

The early passing of a law in Denmark definitely abolishing capital punishment is probable.

So long ago as 1902 the death penalty was taken off the statute books of Norway, but only in 1921 did Sweden follow suit.

In 1892 the Danish executioner beheaded a murderer named Jens Nielsen. Scandinavia is remarkably free from crimes of violence in general and murders in particular. There have been several murders in Denmark since the last execution, and after the more revolting of them there has been some agitation for the restoration of the death penalty, but public opinion, as a whole, has always been opposed to this.

Several men who have committed a murder and served a sentence of 18 years in expiration have been released, as the State considers that in the great majority of cases there is no probability that a man who happens to kill a fellow human being will deliberately go on murdering.

The Minister of Justice, Herr Rytter, is in favour of now taking the death penalty off the statute book, as is the Public Prosecutor, Herr Goll.

ago, and had only been paid two months' rental. He had on one occasion asked Christie for rent and was told that a cheque would be made out the following afternoon. This cheque was not received.

Christie A Former Hong Kong Hotel-keeper.

Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds' evidence was to the effect that he held two warrants. One was for the arrest of three men; two of whom were the defendants, and the other warrant was issued by the Imports and Exports for a search for drugs. He arrested the defendants, and searched them. On Christie the three false notes were found. Two passports were found on the second defendant Blum. One was a Chinese passport issued at Canton and another was from the Lithuanian Authorities. Neither of these passports bore a visa for Hong Kong.

On the typewriting table, a deed box was found, in which was a license issued to Christie in 1903 for keeping a hotel in Hong Kong. There was also a title deed belonging to Christie for a mining concession in Siam.

Since the arrest of the two defendants, Karim Din had vanished and efforts to find him had been unsuccessful.

Prosecution Closed.

The prosecution closed its case at this stage, and Mr. Leask remarked that he thought that the prosecution was calling Khan Sahib as a witness. This man was very material to the case, as he would be able to testify to the nature of the business which the defendants carried on since their arrival into the Colony.

Mr. King said that he had also wanted to call this witness, but found that he had gone to Shanghai.

Mr. Leask said that he would also have to subpoena the Telegraph Co. for some copies of telegrams which were sent to the defendant.

Mr. King: I tried to get some copies from the Telegraph Co. myself, but they refuse to give unless at the order of the Court.

Mr. Leask: Yes, Your Worship, I have been told the same thing.

Mr. Lindsell: I will make the order.

Mr. King: But I do not see how it could help us. There will be the difficulty in decoding the telegrams.

Mr. Leask: They are all in Bentley's Code.

Mr. King: Yes, I know, but what I mean is their hidden meanings.

Mr. Lindsell: Mr. Leask you can open your defence to-morrow and when the copies of the telegrams are received, they may be brought out as evidence if you and Mr. King so desire.

The case will be continued this afternoon.

PLANS FOR RESTORING ORDER.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE HARD AT WORK.

ANOTHER BIG LEVY ON CANTON LANDLORDS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton is outwardly peaceful, but intrigue of every kind goes on busily, and the general uncertainty continues to react upon commercial life. The present authorities are doing their best to restore peace and order, but the constant shuttling and re-arrangement of political and military groups do not make for any sense of security.

The usual programme of reforms is promised but will probably go the way of all such projects. The present administration have promised road improvements, the enlarging of narrow lanes into modern streets; the construction of a boulevard along the south side of the City and the building of a race course and an athletic field on Kowloon Ground. The only recent progress towards civic order has been that hundreds of flats and houses have reverted to their original owners, after being occupied by officials, strikers, militarists and politicians, rent free for more than two years and a half. The Authorities are now trying to put down illegally constituted forces such as the anti-British and anti-Japanese Committees and other organisations countenanced by the Kuomintang. General Chu Fai Yat, the Commissioner of Police, is taking the lead in the work of proscribing unlawful unions, paying off the unemployed, restoring houses to proper owners, and dissolving anti-British and anti-Japanese organisations. The Cantonese are tired of politicians, militarists and long statements but will support those who are really setting out to make the city orderly and habitable.

Yesterday students and workers on the instruction of the Kuomintang faction of the Kwangtung Police Militia staged a demonstration of protest against the recent shooting at a mass meeting by troops of the Special Commission at Nanjing.

Orders have been issued at Canton directing all local troop commanders who have seized funds from branches of Central Bank of China to return them at once. It is highly improbable that any military will take any notice.

Famine in Liangping District has been responsible for a raid on the rice shops at Chung Shun Mart at the end of last month. Some 200 starving persons were involved. Overseas Chinese opposing the Kuomintang at home will very likely have their property confiscated. According to the *Industrial and Commercial Daily News*, nine Chinese residents in Toronto, Canada, have been reported to Canton by their political opponents in that city for having attacked the Kuomintang.

WHY TRADE IS BAD.

Inland trade will continue to remain dull until river traffic is fully restored. Bank of Central China notes are still exchanged in private at 50 though the dollar is officially at par. Last Wednesday a Canton shop was fined \$1,000 for refusing to accept it as legal tender.

Owing to certain militarists in Kowloon failing to see eye to eye with their comrades in Canton, trade in that port is being affected, and Kowloon-Hong Kong as well as Kowloon-Canton steamship passenger traffic has lessened these last few days.

Soak and shirt knitters of whom there are not a few in Canton and vicinity have threatened to strike for higher wages, while the piece-work employees who rent a machine at home and send in finished work are now demanding that the machines be supplied by their employers.

The present administration in Canton are asking property owners in the City to contribute another month's rent to the revenue and those who have had the help of the Police in regaining their property from the strikers, etc., who had occupied their houses are to pay "three months' rent." To facilitate collection, all tenants of rented property have been instructed to pay their December rent to the Police, instead of to the landlords.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Kwangtung forces claim that their 13th Division has occupied Shuihung without opposition and will now move on Wuchow, which is also expected to fall without much resistance. It is further claimed that Kwangsi forces have been entirely cleared from the North River Districts.

General Li Hon Wun, a supporter of the present Kwangtung Government, reports that he has already restored order in the districts of Hoifung and Lukfung, where the "Reds" who are really no more than pirates and bandits, have been committing every kind of outrage against the inhabitants.

THE ORIENTAL PLAYERS.

TROUPE FIGURE IN SUMMARY COURT CASE.

AGENT WHO EXCEEDED HER POWERS.

ACTION AGAINST MR. LEE HYSAN DISMISSED.

The visit of the Oriental Strolling Players to the Lee Theatre was recalled yesterday afternoon at the Summary Court, when before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) Mrs. X. S. H. Bibla, Room 5, Nathan House, sued Mr. Lee Hysan, proprietor of the Lee Theatre and Lee Gardens.

Plaintiff made a claim in respect of a letter dated August 11th, 1927, in which defendant employed her as his agent in engaging five artists from Shanghai to perform at the Lee Theatre.

Plaintiff engaged the artists by five agreements in writing and claimed that under a clause in the respective agreements defendant was to provide board and lodgings for the artists.

Plaintiff claimed that in her position as agent she rendered herself liable to pay the sum of \$775 for their board and lodging. This was the amount and nature of the claim which defendant was disputing.

Plaintiff also claimed costs, in addition to the sum mentioned. Mr. J. M. D'Almeida Remedios appeared for plaintiff and Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones for defendant.

Plaintiff's Story.

From plaintiff's evidence, it appeared that she went to Shanghai to engage the artists and returned to Hong Kong on August 28th, this year. Two launches she said, met the steamer, one from the Palace Hotel and one from the King Edward Hotel. From these launches she received two letters (one from each) from her husband stating that the troupe could either get rooms at an hotel or house near the Theatre. The artists decided to go to Burley View and the next morning Mr. Hancock was seen and a clause relating to board and lodging was pointed out to him.

Witness stated that this clause had been approved by Mr. Lee Hysan, who, she said, promised to write a letter confirming this clause and the contract.

When she took the contract to Shanghai, the clause board and lodging was not included in the contract, but was written in by witness.

Witness called to Hong Kong about this clause and wanted a letter confirming it. She kept on asking for this confirmatory letter but was put off on each occasion and never got it. When she approached Mr. Hancock he promised that she should have it the next day. On September 13th, the first night of the show witness said that if she did not obtain this confirmatory letter there would be no show. Mr. Hancock then said that Mr. Lee Hysan would be at the theatre that night. No letter was forthcoming, however, but as the performers were there they gave the show.

Failing satisfaction from Mr. Hancock witness went to see Mr. Lee Hysan with her husband, who said that he had given Mr. Hancock \$5,000 that morning and told her to ask him for it and that if he it was refused to send Mr. Lee Hysan a letter.

Plaintiff said that she considered she had to look after the artists when they came to Hong Kong, and this was how she incurred the expenses.

The Inserted Clause.

Replying to Mr. Hugh-Jones, plaintiff said she acknowledged a letter from Mr. Lee Hysan, dated August 11th, containing a draft contract and \$300 and her instructions.

Plaintiff said that prior to leaving Hong Kong for Shanghai she had another conversation with Mr. Hancock who agreed that if necessary she could add the clause about board and lodging.

In further answer to Mr. Hugh-Jones, witness agreed that in the original contract there was no provision for board and lodging, and that the words "and board" were added at Shanghai. She was certain that she called to Hong Kong about board and lodging before the contract was signed.

Mr. Hugh-Jones suggested that the reason she was so anxious to get a letter from Mr. Lee Hysan was because she had no authority to put "board and lodging" in the contract.

Mr. Hugh-Jones: You knew very well you had no authority to put in those words?

Witness asked in reply, if they did not agree why did they not object?

Mr. Hugh-Jones said that Mr. Hancock would say that when plaintiff brought these contracts to him and showed him the additions he (Mr. Hancock) told her that she had no right to make them. As a matter of fact other arrangements were made for the accommodation.

(Continued on next Column.)

CARGO JUNK PIRATED.

LIVESTOCK AND CARGO STOLEN.

HAUL OF \$1,000.

News of another piracy in Chinese waters was received in the Colony yesterday morning when a cargo junk arrived here after an unpleasant experience.

According to the master, the boat was on a voyage from San Mi to Hong Kong and the cargo included 31 pigs from the Woo Hong pig dealers' shop. Besides the master, there were on board six members of the crew and three other men looking after the livestock on behalf of the owners.

Leaving San Mi at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, the vessel encountered a fishing boat on Sai Chung in Chinese waters at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Eight men on the fishing boat opened the attack with two rifle shots at close range and this so terrified the cargo boat crew that they at once took refuge in the hold of the vessel.

Five pirates clambered aboard and nailed down the hold cover. They remained on board until dawn and sailed to an unknown place where they took away some of the cargo. Sailing out to sea again, the pirates left the cargo junk and got away in their own craft. The master and the others later pushed open the cover of the hold to find that all the pigs had been stolen. The pirates had also taken 30 tons of nut oil, 21 baskets of fish, 15 cabbages of salt fish, \$300 in Hong Kong bank notes and some clothing, the total loss being assessed at \$1,000.

of the artists and defendant's case was that plaintiff had nothing whatever to do with it and had no authority.

Plaintiff agreed with Mr. Hugh-Jones that she had nothing to do except to go to Shanghai, get these contracts signed, and bring the artists to Hong Kong. She also said that she had to make herself responsible for the artists and generally look after them, as she had received no letter and there was no one to meet them on arrival. She agreed that her husband used the name of Astroff.

Mr. Hugh-Jones said that Mr. Lee Hysan denied that plaintiff ever went to his house, but he admitted that Mr. Astroff was there.

Mr. Remedios: Who asked you to pay this on behalf of Mr. Hancock, Mr. Lee Hysan?

Witness: Mr. Lee Hysan.

Artists Had To Pay In Advance.

Plaintiff said she paid \$225 for accommodation, because the landlord would not allow the artists to have accommodation without payment in advance. She declared that Mr. Hancock said he would pay the money back to her, and that Mr. Hancock had authorised her to engage a comrade.

Mr. Hugh-Jones objected, saying that it was not suggested in evidence.

One of the artists, Middle A. Chaitell, spoke of additions being made to the contract in Shanghai and said that in Hong Kong Mr. Hancock said that everything would be arranged.

Mr. Hugh-Jones said that they frankly admitted that as between the artists and Mr. Lee Hysan agreements were ratified. If the artists had not been provided with board and lodging they could have come down on Mr. Lee. The only object of his cross-examination was to show that plaintiff acted without authority. There was no doubt that the contracts were accepted down here as regards the artists themselves. As a matter of fact arrangements had been made with someone else to provide accommodation and that was why it was not included in the contract.

No Case To Answer.

Mr. Hugh-Jones submitted that he had no case to answer, and suggested that from plaintiff's evidence she incurred the liability without authority to pay bills. He suggested that plaintiff's agency ceased the moment she arrived back in Hong Kong and she had nothing to do with lodgings for these artists.

His Lordship agreed.

Mr. Hugh-Jones said that as the case stood now it would appear as if Mr. Lee was treating them rather harshly. The arrangements were made, not with plaintiff, but with her husband, Mr. Astroff. That was why she received the letters when she returned to Hong Kong. Mr. Astroff was engaged in the Theatre with this particular company and he had a salary of \$150 a night, out of which he was expected to provide the board and lodging of this troupe. Mr. Hugh-Jones believed that Mr. Astroff was sponsoring the company in Hong Kong and was to take them to Manila.

His Lordship remarked that plaintiff had failed to establish that she had any authority from Mr. Lee to incur these expenses.

His Lordship entered judgment for defendant.

Mr. Hugh-Jones intimated that defendant waived his right to costs.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ONE ORDINANCE PASSED; TWO OTHERS READ A FIRST TIME.

THE DEFINITION OF DRUNKENNESS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN; HON. MR. W. T. SOUTHERN SAYS "AU REVOIR."

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon the Ordinance dealing with the Boy Scouts Association was read a second and third time and passed. Two new Ordinances, one amending the Magistrates Ordinance of 1890, and the other dealing with the formation of the Hong Kong Police Reserve were read a first time. Consideration of the proposed new Printers and Publishers Ordinance was adjourned until the next meeting of the Council.

At the conclusion of the routine business H.E. the Officer Administering the Government took the opportunity of thanking the members of Council for the help and co-operation they had given him during the absence of H.E. the Governor and also wished them all and the Colony generally a prosperous future.

Sir Cecil Clementi is due back either to-day or early to-morrow by the *Fathini Maru* and almost immediately the Hon. Mr. Southern will go on leave. Mr. and Mrs. Southern are travelling home via Canada and will spend Christmas in Vancouver. They leave on Thursday by the *Empress of Russia*.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) presided. There were also present H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General C. O. Luard), the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax), the Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. Mel. Messer), Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackson), the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North), the Captain Superintendent of Police (Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe), Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes and the Deputy Clerk of Councils (Mr. E. W. Hamilton).

Magistrates Ordinance.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of an Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890. He said: "This Bill began with one or two proposals to alter the Magistrates Ordinance on certain technical points, but, as often happens, the Bill has grown by the addition of more and more proposals and it now contains 25 clauses. Most of these proposals are technical matters dealing with questions of procedure, and they are all fully explained in the 'Objects and Reasons'."

There are, however, three points dealt with in the Bill which are of a little more general character to which I think I might appropriately refer at this stage. One is the question of the meaning of the term "drunkenness" in the sections of the Ordinance dealing with offences by persons while drunk. The definition of this term, or rather the interpretation of it, has, as is well known, given rise to a great deal of difficulty in the Courts here, and even more so in England, and still is a matter of great difficulty and uncertainty. The British Medical Association, in October, 1925, appointed a committee to report upon the interpretation of the term "drunk" and on the facts of various members of the British Medical Association, two Stipendiary Magistrates, five Police Surgeons and others. In February, 1927, the Commission made a very full and careful report. In that report they suggested a certain definition of the term "drunkenness" and that definition has been adopted in the present Bill. It reads as follows:—

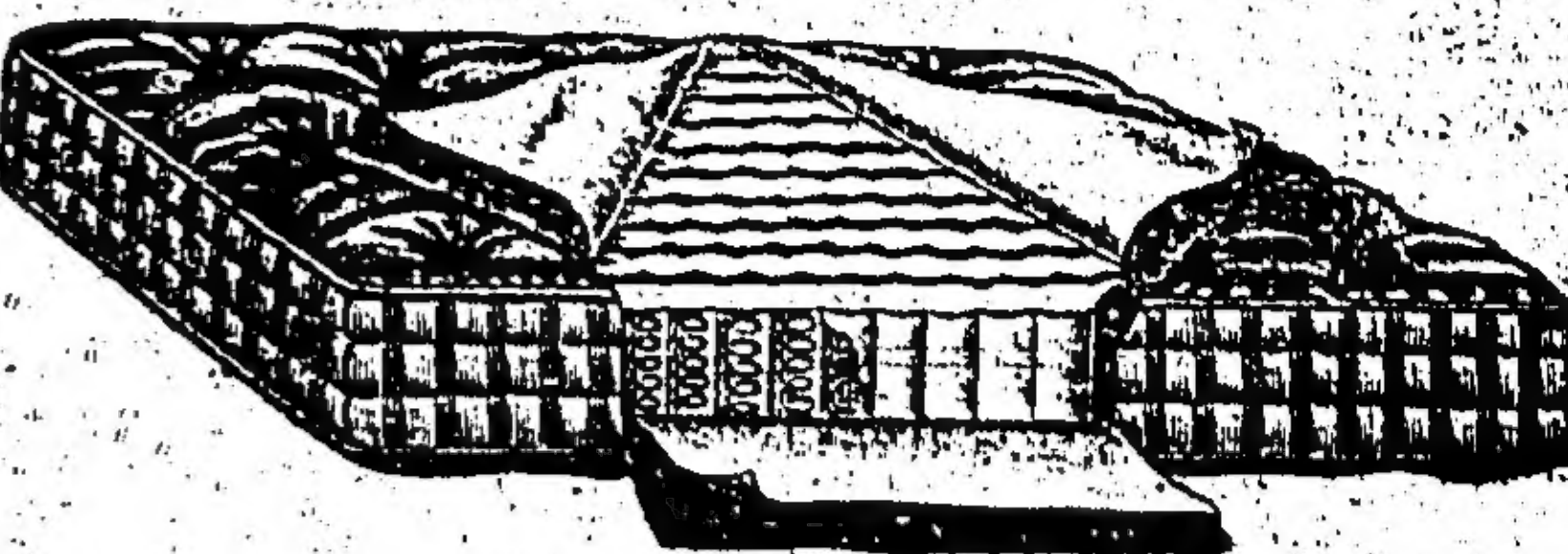
"For the purposes of sub-sections relative to this Bill, a person shall be deemed to have been drunk if he was so much under the influence of alcohol as to have lost control of his faculties to such an extent as to render him unable to execute safely the particular occupation on which he was engaged at the time in question."

It is obvious, of course, that a person may be intoxicated to a certain extent and yet be able to carry on his particular occupation with safety to himself and others, whilst in other cases, as for example when he is in control of a motor-car, a less degree of intoxication will make him a source of danger both to himself and to the general public. The test, therefore, is whether the state of intoxication is such as to render him unable to execute safely the particular occupation on which he was engaged at the time in question. That is the first question of principle; the first general point dealt with by this Bill.

The second refers to Appeals to Magistrates. At present various steps in an intended Appeal have to be taken before or by the Magistrates Appeal Court and no provision is made for the death, absence or incapacity of a magistrate whose decision is appealed against.

Council then adjourned sine die.

THE "HEATHER BED" — SPRING MATTRESS —



THE LAST WORD IN MATTRESS COMFORT

ABOVE IS THE MATTRESS OPENED TO SHOW THE CONSTRUCTION: THE SECRET OF ITS GREAT RESILIENCY AND COMFORT IS THE SERIES OF SMALL SPRINGS, EACH IN A SEPARATE POCKET, AS CAN BE SEEN WHEN THE INSIDE, AND OUTSIDE CASSES ARE TURNED BACK.

THIS MATTRESS IS MADE ON OUR OWN PREMISES, AND CAN BE SEEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT ANY TIME.

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New Instrumental Successes

2039M	LA CAMPANELLA ...PIANO—Levitzi
	PARTS 1-2.
D1559-60	THE DEVIL'S TRILL...VIOLIN—Sammons
	PARTS 1-2-3-4.
L1977	PAPILLON ...CELLO—Squire
	SALLY GARDENS ...
L1731-2	SONATA IN C SHARP MINOR
	VIOLA & PIANO—Tertis and
	PARTS 1-2-3-4. Murdoch

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

108 HOFFER STREET.

TEL. C. 1322.

TWENTY-ONE BOOKS IMPORTANT & INTERESTING.

GUIDE-POSTS TO CHINESE PAINTING. By LOUISE WALLACE HUCKNEY	\$25.00
WHAT'S RIGHT WITH CHINA. By O. D. RASMUSSEN	\$4.00
NEW JOURNEY IN OLD ASIA. By HELEN CHURCHILL CANDELL. Illustrated by LUCILLE DOUGLAS	\$10.00
PHILOSOPHY. By BERTRAND RUSSELL	\$7.50
THE NEW PRAYER BOOK. By H. MAULICH BALTON	\$2.50
THE PROBLEM OF LAY ANALYSIS. By EIGMUND FREUD	\$4.25
FATALISM OR FREEDOM. By C. JUDSON HERBICK	\$2.50
ECONOMICS AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR. By P. HARGREAVES FLORENCE	\$2.50
THE ART OF THOUGHT. By GRAHAM WALLAS	\$2.75
THE NEW MEDICAL FOLLIES. By MORRIS FISHER	\$5.00
LIBERAL POINTS OF VIEW. By GILBERT MURRAY, J. A. SPENDER	\$5.00
GENIUS AND CHARACTER. By EMIL LUDWIG	\$3.75
SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM. By LOTHROP STODDARD	\$5.00
HUMANIZING EDUCATION. By SAMUEL D. SCHMALHAUSEN	\$5.25
PHOTOGRAPHIC ART SECRETS. By WALLACE NUTTING	\$7.50
INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR. By H. A. OVERSTREET	\$7.50
PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE. By HAROLD D. LASS WELL	\$3.00
HOW TO LIVE, RULES FOR HEALTHFUL LIVING. By IRVING FISHER	\$5.00
TWENTIETH CENTURY EUROPE. By PRESTON W. SLOSSON	\$15.00
MANUAL FOR SMALL MUSEUM. By LAWRENCE V. COLEMAN	\$12.50
HEREDITY AND HUMAN AFFAIRS. By EDWARD M. EAST	\$3.75

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED

THE BOOKSHOP. CHATER ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

6th JANUARY, 1928.

MEMBERS are requested to send in their Applications for Tickets for the Ball as soon as possible to S. T. BUTLIN, c/o LIVERIES & DAYS, Englishmen wishing to join the Society should apply to the above named.

[5592]

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the O.C. R.A.S.C., Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong, until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1927, for the undermentioned Services for the Periods as stated:—

SIX MONTHS.

Commencing 1st JANUARY, 1928.—

COAL.

GENERAL SUPPLIES "A".

Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Daily, except Sundays.

[5593]

NEW TERRITORIES AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 7th and 8th DECEMBER, 1927.

CHEAP RETURN FARES ON RAILWAY.

OFFICIAL OPENING

BY

H.E. THE GOVERNOR

ON

WEDNESDAY, 7th DECEMBER, AT 2.30 P.M.

ADMISSION: 20 CENTS.

SCHOOL CHILDREN—FREE.

Cinema Pictures Free by Courtesy of

H. W. RAY, Esq., HONG KONG AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE, LTD.

Films supplied by Messrs. BRUNNEN

MOND & Co. (CHINA), LTD., ANDERSON

MYERS & Co. and ANDREW HARTER & Co.

Buses from SIKUNG SHUI HAIR to the Grounds from 2 P.M. Each Day.

The CAVE PAVILION will supply Refreshments on Grounds at Current Prices.

[5590]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, At 3.15 P.M.

ADMISSION: Public Enclosure, \$1.00. Ladies Free.

Admission to Subscribers' Enclosure on production of the Badge only.

Subscribers can introduce Two Ladies Free, and Two Non-members at \$5.00 Each.

Tickets obtainable from Dr. F. PIERCE GROVE, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVE KOWLOON 2.07. Returns from FANLING 5.41 P.M.

Return Fare: 1st Class, \$1.60; 2nd, 90 Cents.

Cares parked on the Racecourse: \$5.00 Each.

[5567]

THE HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SECOND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, At 9.15 P.M.

AT

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS:

15 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WELSHLIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

A. B. BENNETT (H.M.S. Witherington)

GUNNER HORNSEY (H.M.S. Argus)

AND

FIVE SIX ROUND CONTESTS.

BOOKING AT MOUTHRIS:—

MEMBERS ONLY:—WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 30th Nov. & 1st Dec.

GENERAL PUBLIC:—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 2nd & 3rd DECEMBER.

USUAL PRICES. [5576]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Certificate No. 5/NS

1207, dated Hong Kong, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1927, for Ten Shares of this Bank

numbered 56120/56129 in the Name of

Mr. ARNOLD RUSSELL RIVETT has been

LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the

Bank before the 22nd DECEMBER, 1927, a New Certificate for the Shares

will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1207 will be thereafter

treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927. [5566]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

MR. S. H. DUTTON, having Resigned, Mr. J. HARDWICK assumes Charge of This Office as from TO-DAY.

For A. & S. HENRY & Co., Ltd.,

S. H. DUTTON, Hong Kong, 1st December, 1927. [5584]

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1927, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	No. 2295.	Kowloon Island Lot, Junction of Mong Kok Road and Tung Choi Street.	62 feet 62 feet 72 feet 72 feet	4,484	52	\$ 8,200

[5581]

FOR SALE—Closed HUDSON 4-Door, Owner driven in Excellent Condition. Mileage only 13,000 to Date. Recently Re-painted and Re-tired. Excellent Hill Climber. \$2,500 or Near Offer.—Apply Box WVU, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5589]

VACANCY for Experienced CLERK in Mercantile Firm.—Apply stating Qualifications and Salary expected to Box No. 5591, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5591]

WANTED TO RENT—Furnished HOUSE, PRINCE DISTRICT, for One Year from 1st MARCH. At least Three Bedrooms. Garage desired.—Apply Box No. 5583, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5583]

FLATS TO LET

46/52, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

APPLY TO

S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

[55]

NOTICE.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONG KONG

ANNOUNCE A

FREE LECTURE

ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

Dr. JOHN M. TUTT, C.S.B., of KANSAS CITY

Member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church,

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

In the Old Chamber of

Commerce Room,

City Hall.

TUESDAY,

December 6th, 1927,

At 5.45 p.m.

The Public is Cordially Invited

to Attend. [5585]

INTIMATIONS.

CHOCOLATES

De Luxe

In

Wonderful Variety

CANADIAN AMERICAN

(METCALFE)

(FOSS)

FRUIT IN LIQUEUR TRU VALUR

GIFT LA MERITA

TRIBUTE AS YOU LIKE IT

SPECIAL IDEAL

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

HONG KONG. [55]

WE Require FLAT and HOUSES in CENTRAL KOWLOON and above MAY ROAD LEVEL, Hong Kong. Will Landlords interested send particulars to SMALL INVESTORS TEL. C. 4630?

WANTED.—One Qualified CHINESE DOCTOR for A MISSION HOSPITAL in WINGHONG CRY. Good Terms.—For Particulars, Apply to ITALIAN CONVENT, 38, CAUSE ROAD. [5584]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 2nd, 1927.

WAR FILMS.

The American war film "What Price Glory," when shown recently at the Queen's Theatre aroused a good deal of hostile criticism. In London and New York it met with success, but Paris appears to have hoisted. The management of the Hong Kong Amusement Company was, however, certainly interpreting the wish of a large number of cinema goers who had read enthusiastic praise of its merits when they secured the film for exhibition locally. It depicts war from the point of view of the pacifist who maintains that armed strife between nations has no redeeming feature. The bully and the cheat come to the top and to them the decent citizen is subordinated. Warlike courage and efficiency are found to the greatest extent in men not far removed from the criminal class. The horror and strain of the trenches are shown unsparingly while the atmosphere behind the line is one of moral squalor.

"Like most propaganda 'What Price Glory' lessens its effect by overrating the case. Even the War was not, taken as a whole, so bad as this. Humour and unselfishness may have played a smaller part than romanticists like to think, but the blackness of those years was not wholly unrelieved. 'The Big Parade,' also shown in Hong Kong not long ago was a truer picture in spite of occasional lapses.

The question arises as to whether or no films depicting the Great War are either desirable or popular. Men with war experience invariably ridicule the technical imperfections, declaring that the trench and bombardment episodes have no similarity to the "real thing." On the other hand what is termed the "post war" generation effects, not without reason, a hearty dislike of anything relating to the war. To those to whom the war brought bereavement such films cannot fail to be distressing. And yet war films continue to be produced in large numbers and at stupendous expense. There are several reasons. First and foremost there is a feeling that the facts and the lessons of the war should not be forgotten, and nothing emphasises them more forcibly than the cinema. Then there has sprung up a national emulation as to war records, each country being anxious to show what it did. Thus "The Big Parade," "Shoulder Arms," and "What Price Glory" have had their British answer in "Mademoiselle d'Armentieres" and "Roses of Picardy." Another reason is that Governments have not been slow to offer facilities, placing naval and military resources at the disposal of the film companies. This appears to be particularly the case with the British Admiralty, and the earlier "Battle of Jutland," was followed by "The Flag Lieutenant," and now the battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands have been portrayed.

It would, of course, be a mistake to abolish the War from the screen. So great an episode must remain for generation a source of inspiration to all forms of art. But it is to be hoped that the British film industry, which is making an encouraging start in face of formidable rivalry, will not fall into the error of concentrating upon this one subject. We need a British film industry for national tastes differ and just as we prefer our own plays and novels we should probably prefer our own film drama's to anything that other nation's can give us. Germany is to be congratulated upon a break away from the Hollywood tradition and both the Nibelung and the Homeric films were things of rare beauty.

The cinema, thanks to the science of photography and to its freedom from space limitations has endless opportunities in the realms of fancy and romance. The plays of Sir J. M. BARRIE, the first literary millionaire, show that such works are in accord with popular taste and—commonly—profitable. Both in those directions and in narrative based on our own romantic history the British film industry has before it a great and almost unexplored field for enterprise.

On Wednesday one Chinese (imported case) of diphtheria and one Chinese case of enteric were notified.

Mr. H. C. BEXAM, of No. 63, Robinson Road, has reported to the police the theft from his bedroom of jewellery valued at \$80.

The ship's company of H.M.S. Titania held a very successful and enjoyable dance at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Restaurant last evening.

While engaged at work in the Taikoo Dockyard, a workman accidentally received a blow from a hammer, necessitating his removal to hospital.

A Chinese employed at a timber yard in Canton Road, Kowloon, was sent to the hospital on Wednesday after an attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself in a cubicle.

A Chinese was knocked down by an earth truck on the Kowloon City reclamation and seriously injured on Wednesday. The man was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Carl Friedrich Rolf Heyn, merchant, residing at No. 6-8, Rue Courbet, Tientsin, and Miss Ingeborg Gertrude Klee Gobert, en route to this Colony on the Derfflinger.

The old Astor House Hotel in Queen's Road Central, which has been reconstructed, and is now called the St. Francis Hotel, was opened for business yesterday morning. The hotel is under the proprietorship of Mrs. Cameron.

A debate takes place this evening at the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, between a Y.M.C.A. team and the Oregon University team (on tour of the world) on the subject "Is Democracy a Failure?" Further reference to this is made elsewhere.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT.

MR. S. E. BEETON.

The older generation of residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Canton will hear with regret of the death a few days ago at his home in Farnham, Surrey, of Mr. S. E. Beeton, for many years a member of the firm of Herbert Dent & Co., Canton.

Mr. Beeton has a son, Captain W. G. R. Beeton, now in Hong Kong with his regiment, the Queen's Royal Regiment.

CHINESE WILL.

SON RESPONSIBLE FOR CONCUBINE'S UPKEEP.

Probate in respect of the will of Leung Wing Shang, late of Poon Tong village, P. U. district, Kwangtung, who died at this address on December 24th, 1925, has been granted to his son, Leung Shiu Liu, second floor, No. 71, Peel Street, Hong Kong. Testator leaves \$8,200 in this Colony but there are other properties elsewhere.

In his will, the testator directs that after his death \$4,000 in Canton currency shall be paid out of his estate as marriage expenses for his third son Shiu Tsai, and the sum of \$3,000 Canton currency to his daughter, Sau Shan, and also an income of \$2,000 in Canton currency for the maintenance of his concubine, Li Shi. The last mentioned sum is to be paid during her lifetime and when she dies a like sum for funeral expenses.

Testator directs that his son "shall ever pay for her maintenance," and shall not be allowed to shift the burden to anyone else.

Decedent instructs \$500, Canton currency, shall be placed on interest and the profits be given to his daughter, Yim Hing and after her death the same sum shall be appropriated for funeral expenses.

After leaving the property in three equal shares to his children, testator directs that family property shall be kept for the purposes of ancestral worship.

P.W.D. REPORT.

ACTIVITIES IN 1926.

The report of the Public Works Department, reviewing the activities of 1926, was published yesterday. A suitable comment would appear to be: "Better late than never." It is a bulky volume of 170 pages and will doubtless be of interest to future historians when they wish to write upon the progress and development of the Colony.

The following table shows the expenditure on public works since 1916:

1916	.....	\$ 2,272,949.70
1917	.....	2,024,915.93
1918	.....	2,066,017.11
1919	.....	2,448,595.46
1920	.....	3,860,339.17
1921	.....	4,645,708.49
1922	.....	5,471,958.33
1923	.....	7,024,918.33
1924	.....	11,021,522.06
1925	.....	11,628,372.53
1926	.....	17,911,681.68
Total	.....	\$62,513,205.68

BIG FIRE AT SHAMSHUIPO.

RATTAN STOCKS ASSIST BLAZE.

A TIMELY RESCUE.

All the fire fighting equipment of Kowloon assembled in Laichikok Road, at the bus terminus near the Shamshui Police Station, to deal with a fire which destroyed five three-storey houses yesterday.

The Kowloon Fire Brigade received the alarm at 5.53 in the morning and were soon on the scene with two engines and the Mongkok equipment, but the fire had got a firm hold on the inflammable contents of two rattan shops on the ground floor where the fire originated. European Sub-Officers Warden and Buckridge sent for a third engine from Kowloon, the new fire float from Hong Kong and the Yau-mat float, the last assisting by pumping water from the sea. Mr. H. T. Brooks (Superintendent) and Mr. G. C. Moss of the Central Fire Station were also on the scene.

Four houses, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66, were completely burnt down. The dwellers on the upper floors had only just time to escape with their lives and lost all their belongings. The contents of the ground floor shops were also destroyed. A fifth house, No. 68, adjoining one of the rattan shops, was also involved to a lesser extent, although the belongings on the upper floors were destroyed and the Sun Cheong engineering shop on the ground floor suffered serious damage to their machinery by fire and water.

Eight hoses were brought into action by the combined Brigades and arduous work for nearly two hours saved the houses on either side.

A plucky rescue of a sixteen-year-old Chinese boy from the second floor verandah of one of the burning houses was effected by a Chinese sub-officer early in the operations. The youth found his escape by the stairways cut off and his frantic appeals for help were quickly answered by the officer who climbed an extension ladder and brought him down.

So far as is known there was no loss of life, thanks largely to the fact that the fire broke out at lay-break and was soon noticed.

It is understood that the first three houses destroyed were covered by insurance. Insurance also extended to rattan stocks on the ground floor of No. 66 and machinery on the ground floor of the adjoining house.

ANOTHER SMALL FIRE.

KOWLOON BRIGADE SUMMONED.

The Kowloon Fire Brigade received another call shortly before 8 o'clock last night from Mongkok-tai and despatched three appliances. The fire was on the first floor of No. 15, Kremer Street.

In a few minutes the fireman put out the fire with the help of hand buckets and the engines returned to their stations. Damage done was very slight.

S.S. "WING ON" UNDER FIRE.

The s.s. Wing On, returning here from Wuchow on Wednesday night, was fired on by bandits in the neighbourhood of "Parrot's Beak" Channel in the West River delta.

Twice recently the s.s. Shing On has been fired on when passing the same spot and her crew have suffered some slight casualties.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory's weather report forecast and remarks issued at 8.45 p.m. yesterday stated:—

The anti-cyclone over China is unchanged.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the Coast and over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. Winds, fresh, fine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT WOULD MUSSOLINI DO?

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In your leading article on the "Sanitary Board, Food Prices and Mussolini" in to-day's issue you say Mussolini's methods may be all very well on occasions, but we do not want them introduced too frequently in Hong Kong. For my part I don't want them at all. Give me British freedom, that is good enough for me.

But, Sir, I sympathise with the business-man who complained about the noises in Kowloon. Possibly you live in a part of the City where you are not surrounded by Chinese neighbours; otherwise I feel sure you would not dismiss the complaint so lightly. You say that it might be a great hardship to prevent worthy citizens from playing a friendly game simply because they could not afford a table-cloth to deaden the noise of the rattling mah-jong stones. I think Mussolini would say that those who cannot afford a table-cloth have no business to buy a mah-jong set and as a long-suffering Kowloon resident I should be entirely with him. The people who want to play mah-jong should not disturb those who want to sleep. They might even use the clothes from the bed to cover their table if nothing else is available. As things are at present they are a nuisance and should be stopped by law.

You are right when you say too much legislation, especially if it is enacted hurriedly, is not good for us. But I wish you would try a few nights in the neighbourhood in which I live. During the past two years I changed my residence frequently in the hope of finding a place where one could get a quiet night's rest, but I have not been successful yet. If you were here you would probably buy a gun and not wait for legislation.

You, Mr. Editor, make a joke of the complaints of the business man resident in Kowloon but if you could use your influence to bring about some reform you would earn the grateful thanks of many Kowloon residents who now have to listen to Chinese gramophone music and loud Chinese conversations until the early hours every morning. Mussolini or no Mussolini, law or no law, is there not any remedy?—Yours, etc., FINE EAR.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL ROSE DAY.

WELL OVER \$4,000 TAKEN.

ALL SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY HELP.

The appeal of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for funds to help Hong Kong's poor received gratifying support from the public yesterday. The sale of roses in the streets went merrily and no one judged a contribution in exchange for a white, pink or red rose.

At the Savoy Hotel, kindly placed at the disposal of the Bazaar Committee, a large band of sellers continuously replenished their stocks of flowers. At the end of the day the collections amounted to \$4,534.55 and there were a few boxes still to be brought in.

Last year's sale of roses brought in \$4,230, which was little short of the 1925 effort (\$4,560).

Those who were out on the streets yesterday were struck by the watchful way in which the rose sellers went about their business. The Chinese ladies particularly worked very hard and their winning ways helped in the collections for the good cause.

Praise is also due to the other willing band of helpers, the sub-committee who undertook the counting of the money. These were Miss Loureiro and Messrs. J. M. Grace, D. A. Rozario, Fred Xavier, B. Young, Li Yat Choi, A. J. Raptis and E. Alves, assisted by a few shoofarers from the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank through the courtesy of Mr. Ho Wing.

The organisation of the appeal has, as usual, been in the hands of Mr. J. M. Alves.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge further donations to the funds of the Al Fresco Fete on December 4th.

Mr. J. M. de Castro Basto, \$20; Mr. Stefano Carrara, \$10; The Edward Dispensary, toilet articles; The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 40 packets of Cube sugar; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., China, 2,000 cigarettes; Mrs. L. G. Ribeiro, Mrs. C. H. Basto and Miss F. Capell, useful articles.

SERIOUS GROWTH OF UNREST AND CRIME IN SHANGHAI.

INCREASED VIRULENCE OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.
STRIKES AND THOUSANDS OF UNEMPLOYED.
TRAMWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

FRICION IN PEKING REGARDING JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

The state of affairs in Shanghai, owing to the increased virulence of the Communist propaganda, is becoming increasingly alarming. A Reuter telegram to hand reports the effect of the "serious growth of unrest and of crimes of violence and sporadic strikes." Tramway traffic is at a standstill, and thousands of workers are on strike, the vast majority of them evidently intimidated by agitators.

Ceremonies in connection with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's marriage to Miss Soong Mei Ling took place yesterday at Shanghai, and the bridegroom, declaring the day to be the happiest of his life, said that it would inspire him to renewed effort in the cause of China's revolution.

It now seems likely that there may not be a quorum at the forthcoming preliminary meeting of the Fourth Kuomintang Conference.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, December 1st.—The recent increased virulence of the Communist propaganda among the labouring classes has resulted in a serious growth of unrest, crimes of violence and of sporadic strikes, particularly in the cotton mills and the British Tobacco Company's works, resulting in tens of thousands of unemployed, while the ominous feature has been the walking out of employees of several of the cotton mills and works where the police had arrested paid agitators.

On the 23rd ultimo 600 tramway fitters struck and had since been endeavouring to call out the tram drivers and conductors, so far unsuccessfully. At eleven this morning six pickets fired on a tram car in Kungping Road in the Eastern District, shattering the windows and wounding an English woman and two Chinese civilians and a Chinese constable. Police in the vicinity fired on the intimidators killing two who were identified with the fitters on strike, arresting the remainder.

The tram cars drifted to the depot and tram traffic is now suspended, drivers and conductors fearing further violence.

THE ICHANG BOYCOTT.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

ICHANG, November 30th.—The boycotting here is not serious only one firm being affected.

HANKOW, November 30th.—It is reported that the negotiations between Ho Chen and Chen Chien have been concluded and that the 5th, 33th, and 34th armies have passed into the latter's control.

Yang Sen's delegate, who is now in Hankow, hopes to reach compromise with Chen-Chien. Wu Pei Fu is at Kweifu. The Nanking Government has ordered his arrest.

COBHAM'S FLIGHT.

SEAPLANE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED AT MALTA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 1st.—The extent of the damage caused by rough seas to Sir Alan Cobham's seaplane, after alighting at its base in Malta on Tuesday, is unknown, pending a thorough examination, but the repairs will probably occupy some weeks. Cobham is engaged on an attempted flight round the African continent.

CHIANG-SOONG MARRIAGE.

BIG SOCIAL AFFAIR IN SHANGHAI.

FOREIGN GENERAL AND ADMIRAL AND MANY OTHERS PRESENT.

MOVIES AND FOREIGN STYLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, December 1st.—General Chiang Kai Shek and Miss May Ling Soong were married this afternoon. The Christian English Episcopal service was performed at the bride's home by Dr. David Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.

The second part was the Chinese civil ceremony and took place in the Majestic Hotel. It was conducted by Mr. Tsai Yuan Pei, Minister of Education in the Nanking Government.

The home ceremony was attended by only the family's most intimate while 1,000 Chinese and 200 foreigners, including General Duncan and Admiral Bristol with their wives and the staffs of the Consular and other prominent people were present at the other ceremony.

The bride wore a foreign white satin wedding gown laden with jewels, and Marshal Chiang was dressed in a morning coat.

Both ceremonies, which took place under the glare of the most brilliant motion picture lights, presented a striking spectacle while the Chinese and foreign movie men cranked their cameras on the principal visitors.

There will be no honeymoon, Chiang having to attend the forthcoming Kuomintang Conference.

Chinese Report.

(Fah Tsai Tat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, December 1st.—The religious ceremony in connection with Chiang Kai Shek's marriage took place in the home of Miss Soong Mei Ling, the bride. Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Chiang Shih Hao officiated. Afterwards a secular marriage ceremony was held in the Tai Wah Hotel. During the ceremony Marshal Chiang delivered a short speech averring that to-day was the most joyful day of his life time. He declared that his marriage to Miss Soong would hereafter enhance his spirit in the work of the Chinese revolution.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S "ROMANCE."

CAUSTIC CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

AN ASSET TO "THE FAMILY."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

General Chiang Kai Shek's marriage to Miss Mayling Soong, a sister of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, which took place yesterday at Shanghai, has attracted no little press comment. Divorce is by no means prohibited in China but few Chinese take advantage of it, because of the moral and domestic problems involved. The Chinese Press considers the discarding of a wife married at a time when fortune was not so favourable, a brutal and unmanly act. Whether or no the manner in which General Chiang has put away his wife and two concubines is legal according to Chinese practice is extremely doubtful. It is said that Miss Soong has agreed to marry Chiang on condition that he would return to politics and forward the interests of her brother, Mr. T. V. Soong, a former Kuomintang Minister but now out of a job. It is also said that it is her own ambition to become "the first lady of the land," a position enjoyed in turn by her two elder sisters. Her eldest sister was at one time a private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen and accompanied him at most of the state functions at which he was hailed as "Father of the Republic of China." Her elder sister married Dr. Sun. Through the influence of the late Dr. Sun, Miss Soong's brother was able to hold simultaneously more than half a dozen important offices in Canton, including that of managing-director of the Central Bank of China.

Dr. Kung Hsiang Hsi, who married the late Dr. Sun's private secretary, was also one time a Kuomintang Minister. Upon Miss Soong's marriage to General Chiang, her mother will be the most distinguished mother-in-law in China, having as son-in-laws, a President of China, a Field Marshal, and a Minister of State. At the same time there lives a Bible woman in Macao, who once had a husband and a son equally famous but who have forgotten her.

THE FLOODS IN ALGERIA.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

250 EUROPEAN AND 2,000 NATIVE VICTIMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Dec. 1st.—M. Violette, the ex-Governor of Algeria, on his arrival at Marseilles, declared that the losses by floods in Algeria are estimated at 600,000,000 francs, with 250 European and probably 2,000 native victims.

CHOLERA IN BENGAL.

2,139 DEATHS LAST WEEK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1st.—Cholera has broken out in epidemic form throughout Bengal except in Calcutta. 3,703 cases were reported last week of which 2,139 proved fatal.

MORE ABOUT THE NEW "FORD."

HOW THE ENGINE IS BEING RATED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DETROIT, November 30th.—The Ford Company state that while the capacity of the new Ford car's engine is 40 horse-power, at 2,900 revolutions, it registers just over 24 horse-power for license purposes, according to the ratings of the National Automobile Association, Chamber of Commerce, and Society of Automotive Engineers. The cylinder bore is 3½ inches and the stroke 4½.

BRITAIN'S AIR STRENGTH.

STATEMENT BY SIR PHILIP SASSOON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 30th.—Sir Philip Sassoon, the Under Secretary for Air, stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question, that of 750 aeroplanes possessed by the Air Force, none was built before 1919. He declined, in the public interest, to state how many were built in each year from the date.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

RATIFICATION SLOW.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 30th.—The Foreign Secretary stated in the House of Commons that besides Great Britain, only France and Poland had ratified the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. Ratification by Great Britain covered all parts of the Empire other than Canada and the Irish Free State.

MR. COOLIDGE TO VISIT TO CUBA.

FOR PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Plans for President Coolidge's prospective trip to Cuba, to attend the Pan-American congress, were discussed at the White House simultaneously with the naming of the delegation, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, which will represent the Government at the deliberations which open in Havana January 16th.

It has been suggested that Mr. Coolidge intends to show his admiration for the island republic as well as his friendly feeling for the nations of Central and South America by his presence at the congress, and likewise that the delegation of distinguished men he selected for this country's participation in the deliberations was indicative of the importance he attaches to the conference.

In addition to Mr. Hughes, the delegation comprises Ambassador Fletcher and Ambassador Morrow, who will come, respectively, from Rome and Mexico City for a meeting; ex-Senator Underwood of Alabama; Morgan J. O'Brien, lawyer of New York; James Brown Scott, author of several books on international law; Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American union. To this list the new ambassador to Cuba will be added as soon as he is appointed.

The president discussed plans for his proposed trip with Senator Fletcher of Florida, presented an itinerary which called for stops at Jacksonville and Miami on the way to Key West, where a ship would be boarded for the channel passage to Havana, and stops at Tampa, St. Petersburg and Orlando on the way home.

ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK.

PARLIAMENT TO DEBATE ITS REFORM.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 1st.—Three days have been set aside by the House of Lords within the next fortnight for the discussion of a measure for the reform of the English prayer book. If the measure is ejected by the Lords it will drop automatically. If carried, it will be debated in the House of Commons on the 13th inst. Political parties are divided on the measure.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, will submit it for approval in the House of Commons and the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, will probably propose its rejection.

THE JOHANNESBURG MURDER.

ANOTHER NATIVE IN CUSTODY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 1st.—The two natives arrested in connection with the murder of Irene, daughter of Mr. F. E. Kantback, have been released and a third is now in custody.

THE AUSTRALIA'S WATER-SIDE STRIKE.

OWNERS' OFFER REFUSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, Nov. 30th.—The waterside workers here have refused work to-night, holding up the inter-State and overseas steamers. The owners are giving the men another chance to-morrow, and if this be not accepted, the owners declare they will tie up their vessels.

Strike Assuming Serious Proportions.

CANBERRA, Dec. 1st.—The strike, which has continued since November 21st, is that of the Australian waterworkers who refused to work overtime after 5 p.m. owing to wages grievances, is assuming serious proportions. Ship-owners have declared an immediate lockout at all the ports, alleging that the workers decline to comply with the terms of the award of the Arbitration Court, which included working overtime. Both sides are adamant.

The House of Representatives, after two hours' Labourite uproar, adopted the Government motion to suspend the Standing Orders to discuss industrial troubles. The Prime Minister asked the House to support the Government in any action to maintain the law and ensure the continuance of necessary services.

ICE COOLED MINE.

DIGGING FOR GOLD 7,600 FEET DOWN.

Ice-cooled air is enabling men to work 7,600 feet underground—the deepest point to which man has ever burrowed towards the earth's core—in the tuff shaft of the Village Deep, gold mine, Johannesburg.

Apart from economic factors, it was once thought by experts that deep level mining would reach its limit at 7,600 feet because of the high temperatures which obtained at the lowest points. Statistics show that in the Village Deep mine there is an increase in the temperature of one degree Fahrenheit for every 254 feet of vertical depth.

At the deepest point of the Village Deep the rock temperature is already equal to that of the human body and it is calculated that at a depth of 9,000 feet the temperature will be 105.5 degrees. Thanks to a new method of ice cooling, work can be carried on at almost any depth. So far as is known, the Village Deep is the only mine in the world where ice is utilised for cooling purpose. Eighteen months of experiments have proved the system to be remarkably successful and to-day the mine is using more than four tons of ice daily.

The method consists of placing the ice in the delivery ends of 19-inch ventilation pipes. The air coming from the pipes passes over the ice and is then concentrated on the spot where work is progressing. The method has proved most effective, and has succeeded in lowering the temperature at least seven degrees. By increasing the quantity of ice, a reduction of no less than sixteen degrees has been attained.

RUSSIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

RIDICULED BY THE PRESS.

DESCRIBED AS "SCRAPITALLISM."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Nov. 30th.—M. Litvinoff, speaking in English, said that the Soviet delegates would do their best to work with the others, and would support every proposal leading to disarmament. It would be difficult for him to discuss security until he had also discussed the preparatory work, but at present he did not press for a general discussion of disarmament.

[It is to be noted that the proposal to establish a security committee provides that the committee shall consist of representatives of States who are members of the preparatory commission, including the United States and Russia if they desire, this committee to deal with political problems of disarmament, while the preparatory commission confines itself to technical aspects.] Litvinoff read a long statement asserting that no progress had been made with disarmament, and developing the views of the Soviet Government in favour of complete disarmament. He urged the conclusion of a convention for complete disarmament, and intense propaganda for peace and for disarmament. He also proposed the complete abolition of all land, marine, and air forces, the destruction of all means of warfare, and legislative prohibition and military training.

Alternatively he proposed that complete disarmament should be carried out by all the contracting States simultaneously and gradually during the next four years. He then moved a resolution in favour of immediate working out of a draft convention for complete general disarmament and the convocation, not later than March, 1928, of a disarmament conference to discuss and confirm the proposals of the convention.

Litvinoff was heard, respectfully, but his scheme was much criticised in the lobbies. He declared that the Soviet would not participate in membership of the security committee which had been proposed to establish and deal with the political problems of disarmament.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the United States, stated that the United States also would not participate, but would consider its recommendations.

Discussion Postponed. In the afternoon the president proposed the postponement of the discussion of the Russian statement.

Litvinoff objected, but M. Paul Boncour appealed for Russian co-operation, and then argued that the Russian plan was impracticable.

Count von Bernstorff, on behalf of Germany, moved that it be discussed at the second reading of the draft convention on disarmament, the date of which should be fixed, and M. Lunacharsky eventually agreed.

British Delegate's View.

GENEVA, Nov. 30th.—Lord Cusheendun, interviewed by Reuter, said that no British delegate had participated in the opening meeting of the preparatory disarmament conference, because the occasion had not arisen.

He was of the opinion that according to the strict rules of procedure, Litvinoff was entirely out of order in submitting proposals. His whole proposal was quite irrelevant to the proceedings. The general view of the Soviet scheme, with which he entirely agreed, was that it ought to be postponed until the matter of disarmament had progressed much further.

There is general relief in committee and League circles at the satisfactory issue of the first day's deliberations.

The second reading of the draft disarmament convention, at which the Russian plan has been set down for discussion, will probably be taken in January. The present session of the committee will probably conclude at the week-end.

"A Chopin Of Desolation."

LONDON, Dec. 1st.—M. Litvinoff's "scrapitallism" at Geneva has evoked a chorus of derision in the Liberal papers equally scathing as in the Conservative. The Daily News, which is particularly down on "Moscow's Peace Feast," points out that to ask England to disarm completely and to leave her trade routes (whereon the very life of her thronged cities depends) utterly defenceless is not

exactly the same as to ask Russia which is practically self-supporting to do so. The plan generally is characterised as an obvious attempt to put the other great Powers in a false light.

The Daily Herald alone reads in the proposals an invitation to the other Powers to reveal how far they are in earnest.

French And American Comment.

PARIS, Dec. 1st.—Many of the newspapers commenting on the Soviet Geneva proposals, are of opinion that M. Litvinoff is joking, although the Petit Parisien thinks he is serious and that the Russians, if they had been refused a hearing, would have walked out and have denounced the hypocrisy of the capitalist Governments.

New York, Dec. 1st.—It is too early to forecast the reaction of the Soviet proposals in the United States but the majority of the papers are pessimistic regarding the conditions in Europe, the New York World contending that the network of defensive treaties is rapidly dividing Europe into great coalitions of armed States.

Committee On Arbitration And Security.

RUGBY, Dec. 1st.—The committee on Arbitration and Security was agreed to by the Preparatory Commission of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva yesterday. The Committee will consist of all countries represented on the Commission with the exception of Russia, who will send an observer and the United States which is considering whether to send an observer. Since the Committee will deal with the interpretation of certain clauses in the League covenant, which America has not signed, her participation was not expected but the American delegate, Mr. Hugh Wilson, stated that although his Government must leave to European States those matters which particularly concerned them in another part of the world, the United States had signed with Great Britain, France and Japan what really amounted to a Security Pact.

Further Details. Most of the day's proceedings were occupied with the presentation of M. Litvinoff's sweeping proposals for the abolition of all land, sea and air forces and the destruction of all military supplies, which subsequently underwent some criticism from M. Paul Boncour (France) and M. Benes (Czechoslovakia).

The Russian proposals may be further discussed on the second reading of the Disarmament Convention. The British Press, in commenting on M. Litvinoff's proposals, is unimpressed by their impracticability and dubious about their intentions. The Manchester Guardian says: "Complete disarmament is a technical impossibility because every nation has some means of fighting even if battleships and guns are scrapped."

The Daily Mail speaks of M. Litvinoff's mocking proposals and thinks them a great misfortune for the cause of disarmament.

The Daily Chronicle describes them as a bad joke, the Morning Post as a farcical advertisement for the Soviet and the Daily News as meaningless irrelevances.

It is the general view of the newspapers that if practical results are to be attained it will only be through technical consideration of the problem in a scientific spirit and with due regard to international engagements and responsibilities of the States.

The idea that the abolition of all arms necessarily means peace is discounted and it is maintained that a reduction of armaments must necessarily be achieved by progressive and agreed stages.

A Russian Addendum.

GENEVA, Dec. 1st.—The Russian delegation has issued a long addendum to M. Litvinoff's speech, in which they declare that it is useless to enter into the question as to the responsibility for the late war, which was due to competition among the great capitalist States forced to maintain their colonial positions and markets for their greatly increased output, and declares that the results of the last Naval Disarmament Conference is fraught with danger owing to the strained relations between the participants. Therefore, the fear of the outbreak of a gigantic war is amply justified.

The Security Committee.

GENEVA, Dec. 1st.—The meeting of the Security Committee has opened, Dr. Benes (Czechoslovakia) being unanimously elected President, and Senator Urrutia (Colombia) Vice-President. M. Politis urged that the Committee examine the objections against the adoption of the Geneva Protocol.

A REMINDER

GET LANE CRAWFORD'S

TO PUT THOSE

SPECIAL TOYS

ASIDE.

THEY MAY BE "SOLD OUT" LATER ON.

VIENNA, LONDON, PARIS,
all contribute of their bestin
LEATHER WORK

to our new arrivals of

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PAMELA

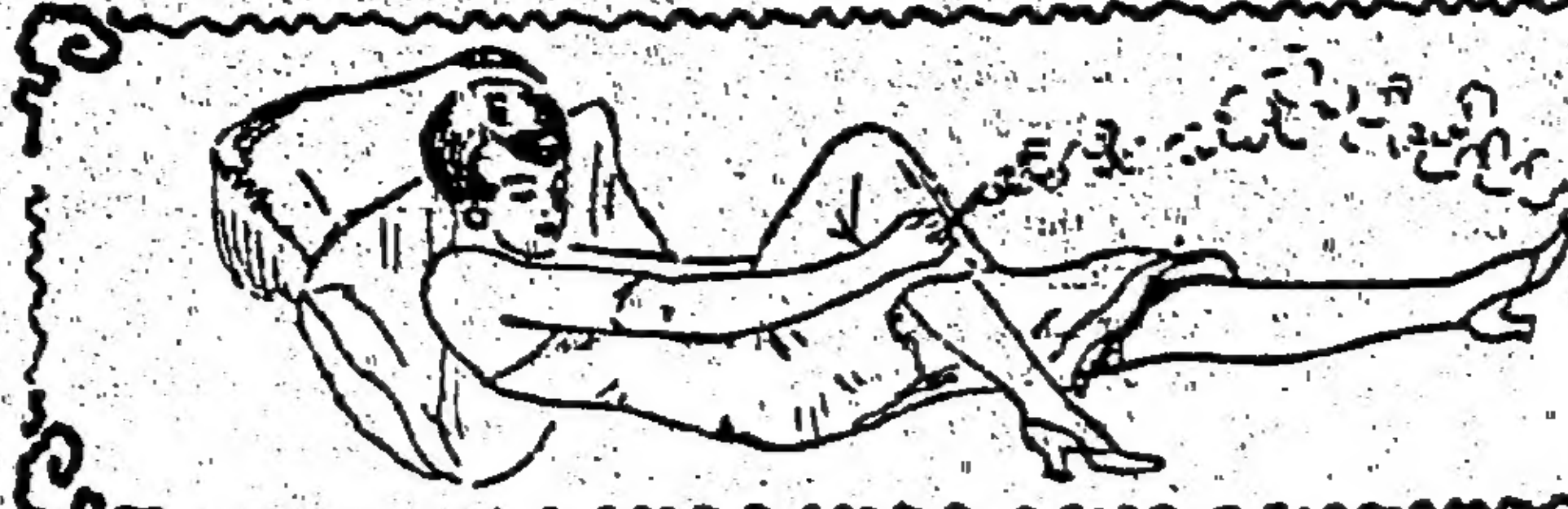
also wishes to give a reminder that Madame Louise
should be consulted in good time for the new Dance
Dresses and for Christmas Party Dresses.FRENCH SILK STOCKINGS AND FRENCH GLOVES IN THE
NEWEST AND SMARTEST STYLES
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

ELITE STYLES

A. P. C. Building

Just unpacked a choice
selection of Ladies' HAND-
BAGS and the latest Styles
in FELT HATS.

Inspection cordially invited.

LADIES,
LET AN ARTIST
HELP YOU CHOOSE.It is of paramount importance to you
that your style be all that art can make
it. One false touch, or a little some-
thing overdone, and your tout-ensemble
falls to convey that message your
secret wish would send.CALL & INSPECT OUR
LATEST PARIS GOWNS.
JUST ARRIVED.MADAME R. SARRAULT,
10, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONG KONG.The
WOMAN'S PAGE

SEVEN MATTRESSES.

THE VIRTUE OF BEING
COMFORTABLE.

There was a generation, many of them are still alive, who for some unaccountable reason made a virtue of discomfort. This attitude seems quite indefensible, for discomfort certainly does not improve the temper, or I think, greatly strengthen the moral fibre of either man or woman, despite the theory of hermits of old. Probably those same hermits who so ruthlessly mortified the flesh were extremely morose and unpleasant companions, for we do not read of their friends pressing them to return from their deserts.

But we are wiser and happier to-day. Women have cast off the thrall of tight lacing, hat pins, and long skirts; and men and women alike rejoice unblushingly in comfortable beds and chairs. There was a fairy tale princess who felt a pea through seven mattresses, but they were the old fashioned type, and possibly the pea had not as much to do with her bruises and bad night as the story teller would have us believe. The lady might well have lost her head when she had had to prove that royal blood ran in her veins, had she slept on but one of the latest mattresses.



One of the delightful new evening coats of soft lined brocade collar and cuffs with white fur. The coat is lined with crepe de chine to tone with the brocade.

A mattress, I discovered, in Lane, Crawford's, is quite as exciting as the fairy story. It is covered in grey brocade ticking, not hideous utilitarian stripes of black and white, but material which might well be used to upholster a chair. There are little eyelet holes all round it let in and out the air, and handles along the sides to turn and lift it with. But the glory of the mattress lies in what it has inside. There are 928 copper springs each enclosed in a calico bag set close together all over the surface of the mattress. The springs cannot work out of position, break and stab you in the back, or rust. Packed over the springs is cotton and the best hair, and the result is the mattresses of your dreams. Have you ever at home flung yourself down on the heather and slept during a tramp over the hills? That's what the new mattresses are like, springy comfortable and infinitely restful, and there is the additional point that they are very good for you. There is virtue in comfort when comfort means a perfect night, which will ensure you good health and a good temper. You lie straight on a "Heather bed" mattress and your whole body gets the rest it needs. I saw every process in the making of these mattresses in Lane, Crawford's workrooms, and also loose cushions for chairs and sofas being made on the same principle, which besides being wonderfully comfortable keep their shape as no down filled cushion can do.

CAP AND BELLS.

A SHIP FROM FAIRYLAND.

A ship ice bound in the polar regions, with masts and spars covered with snow brings a load of snow white crackers from the fairland where Santa Claus' reindeer feed during the summer months. I saw it in Whiteaway, Laidlaw's, and round it were gathered a little group of children, with sparkling eyes and eager voices, each hoping that Santa Claus would bring them such a vessel at Christmas time. There are baskets too of flowers which would make a lovely table decoration for a Christmas party; the flowers are crackers and so beautifully made that it seems a pity to think of them being torn to make a children's holiday. A Christmas tree is hung with small scarlet crackers, drums and tambourines are packed with them. To hang over the table are watchmen's lanterns, glowing with red crackers, snow balls and Christmas puddings which open and hold crackers. A lovely lady hides crackers under a wide crinoline skirt, and a party of quaint little elves dancing round toadstools carry them on their backs. Then there are the boxes of crackers, from the simple gay variety to the most charming and lovely fantasies. There is the mustard club with each of its famous members represented in small effigies standing on large yellow crackers. The Frothblowers sit on crackers made like tanks of beer. Lovely flower crackers in any number of colours and blooms, are made as carefully as any artificial flowers for dress or table decoration. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have certainly a wonderful display of crackers to suit every taste and purse, and they are all guaranteed to crack and to hold a cap or toy.

BY THE WAY.

LEATHER HAND-BAGS stamped and painted in new designs and in a variety of sizes, are to be found at the Pioneer Silk Store, who are also expecting a new consignment of silk underwear early next week.

RUGS.—I saw at Lane, Crawford's some exquisite reversible all wool rugs made in two sizes for hearth and bedside. The designs are Chinese, Persian, Indian, Turkey or English and in every case are well chosen as regards colour and utility. These rugs are all wool, and at a very low cost considering their wearing properties, the small size is \$32.50.

AFTERNOON FROCKS.—In Madame Sarrault's this week I saw among other charming things three afternoon frocks in georgette, a beige, a madonna blue, and a cerise. Each is trimmed with beige coloured silk braid and stitching to give the new *déshabé* effect and the two last have the latest empire high waist effect.

KAYSER UNDIES.—Lane, Crawford's are showing the pleasing "Kayser underwear" which is ideal for dancing. It comes in three colours, white, black, and pink; the knickers are directoire shape with elastic at knees and waist, and the extra straps with an elastic run through the top to hold them in position.

ALUMINIUM MEASURES.—I saw in Whiteaway, Laidlaw's measuring cups and bowls for milk made of aluminium which are invaluable especially if one has a baby in the house.

DUCHESS CUSHIONS.—In the same shop I found a number of Duchess cushions, covered in a good thick corded silk in several colours for \$10.50 each.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—The cards and calendars at the Sign of the Lantern are something very special, and no doubt many people at home will be receiving them with joy in a week or two. It is a pretty custom to send these little reminders to our friends at Christmas time, and when they are as artistic and different as those designed by Miss Hones they become quite a valuable present.

CORON KIMONO.—The Pioneer Silk Store, who are always on the look out for something which will please us, have now some very attractive cotton kimono embroidered in artificial silk, which one can safely send or take home, for only \$3, and radium/crepe in a variety of new colours.

EVENING DRESSES.—Gold and silver, diamonds and pearls are used to make still more lovely the charming evening frocks which Powells are showing this week. Lovell's all I thought a very chic model with a black lace skirt and bodice of flesh coloured georgette embroidered with silver beads in a wonderful star pattern. A pea green frock trimmed with silver and

(Continued on next Column.)

TYRIAN PURPLE.

SILKS AND WONDERS OF
THE EAST.

The silk shops here which are such a source of wonder and joy to the newcomer, never lose their charm, for week by week and almost day by day fresh and lovely goods are being shown in them. There seems to be no end to the inspirations of the patient craftsman who weaves and paints and embroiders for our delight. In the Pioneer Silk Store this week I saw twenty-four different colours and almost as many different designs in VELVET GEORGETTE dress lengths. This material makes up easily and very effectively for dance dresses or cloaks.

The Sign of the Lantern is gay with the EVENING BAGS, blotters, note books, etc., covered in gorgeous oriental embroideries, scraps of old silk and brocade which speak of the days when the court of China was at its most wonderful. And standing on the cabinets and joss tables are those adorable little RICE PAPER FIGURES whose number and variety seems inexhaustible. There was a dancer with two long curling pheasant feathers in her gorgeous headdress and epaulettes of white fur, who was I am sure a newcomer; and on another table two agile fighting men, one with a sword, and the other in one of the traditional wrestling poses, who were almost



A charming dinner dress of lace over crepe de chine, embroidered with silver thread and beads.

as gloriously apparelled. I wonder that more people do not make collections of these figures, for each one is a perfect little work of art and it would be interesting to see how many varieties are made. The collection would not be an expensive matter as they only cost \$1 each. To Pohoomull's has come a collection of exquisite PYJAMAS of crepe de chine embroidered in very pleasing designs whose pastel colourings make them particularly acceptable to English taste. On one jacket of flesh pink is a design of stalks and waterlilies in blue, the legs are a paler shade of the same blue. Many pretty designs in MORNING GOWNS embroidered on brocade are also in quiet colourings, but those who love the rich contrasts of the East have not been forgotten.

green galon and with a large flat posy of velvet flowers appliqué on the skirt is also very attractive. Another green frock has a leaf design on it of silver and pearl beads, while a deep pink marocaine dress has only a lovely diamond buckle to hold the sash at the centre waist for adornment.

FANCY HANDBAGS.—Lane, Crawford's have the most delightful collection of fancy cambric handkerchiefs in charming boxes. The colours and the embroidery are very pretty. Some are in *Richieu*, others in Punch work or ordinary embroidery stitches, and the patterns vary from tapestry work flowers to dancing fairies, butterflies and naturally growing daisies and poppies. The boxes for children are particularly pretty and original, and the prices run from \$3.50 a box.

POHOOMULL BROTHERS

Having decided to reduce their stocks

by drastic cuts in their prices, invite

Ladies and Gentlemen

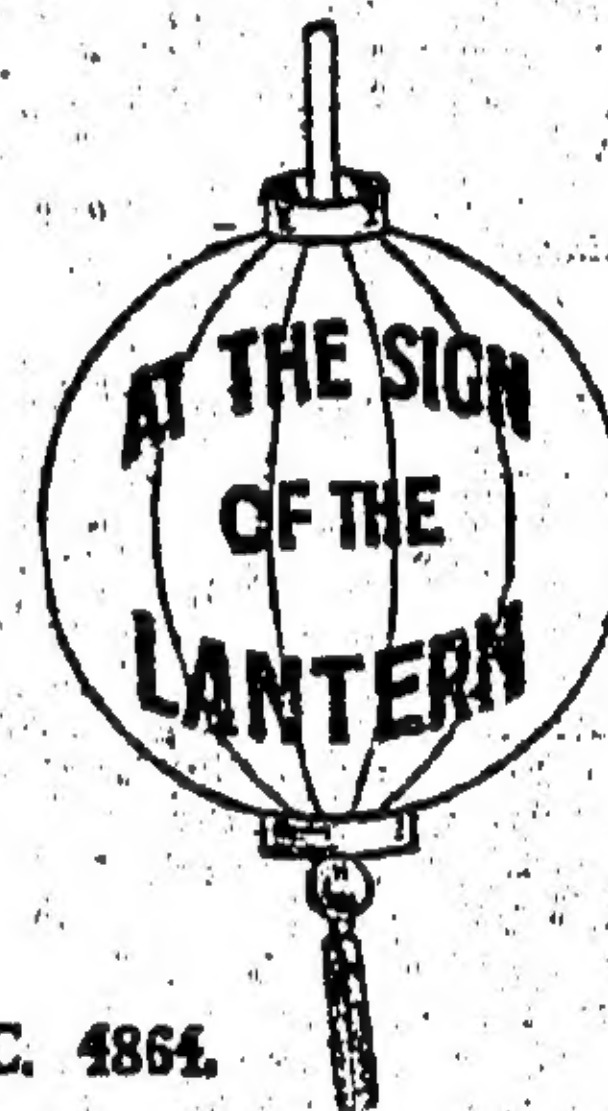
to seize this opportunity of purchasing

necessities for themselves, and

Christmas Presents

for their friends.

LUXURY WITH ECONOMY.

NEW
WINTER HATS,
COATS
AND EVENING FROCKSYork Building,
Chater Road,
Tel. C. 4864.THE PIONEER SILK
STORE

Particularly invites your inspection

TO-DAY

of the attractive display of

Cotton Kimonos

Embroidered with Artificial Silk,
passing through the Customs, Duty free.Watch this column every Friday
for announcements of special
interest to all Ladies.

WHITEAWAYS

LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPT.

LADIES' PLEATED SKIRTS

Well tailored and cut in fine white serge.

\$15.50 & \$17.50

LADIES' PLEATED
SKIRTSin checks and fancy coloured
tweeds. Well cut and made.

\$17.50, \$19.75 & \$21.75.

LADIES' KNICKERS

Made from fine woven stockinette. Nice
light weight. Can be supplied in Blue,
Pink, Lavender and White. All Sizes:
\$1.95 to \$2.95.NEW COATS AND HATS
FOR PRESENT WEAR.

CALL AND INSPECT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

WOMAN'S PAGE

APES AND PEACOCKS.

THE REWARD OF EXILE.

Have you ever considered how lucky we are to be living in exile? The rue de la Paix and Rue de la Harpe are thousands of miles away, but we get a fair better thing, the "inward mails" announced with so little fuss in the newspapers about twice a week. For every boat is more romantic than the fleet of Hiram King of Tyre; apes, peacocks and ivories, could not have been quite so thrilling as the creations of Paris and London are at all events to the ladies. The arrival of the mail boat is like having a birthday twice a week. Some new and lovely thing is sure to come; something we simply must have, because it is all the rage at home; and as only two or three have made the perilous voyage, we may if we are early birds, secure one of the coveted worms which shall mark us as up-to-date. FEATHER BOAS, neither long nor short, dyed the most intriguing colours, came this week for Madame Sarraute, but only a few of them. It is delightful to think that they are the dernier cri in Paris, and moreover, are just what we want here in our mild winter.

A basket full of BURTON HOUSE lies in Pamela's window, some of the little bunches of flowers are made of glass, others of silk, velvet, or ribbon. These posies are quite as essential of the smartly dressed woman's toilette to-day as give just that touch of "air" to either dress or costume which makes it modish. With the flowers came cretonnes to Lane, Crawford's. ETON RURAL CRETONNES are the most delightful materials; denied a garden we can yet have a garden indoors. Here where spring flowers and bulbs do not bloom outdoors, they can blossom on our curtains and our furniture. There is one glorious pattern of close set hollyhocks and crocuses which has the very breath of spring. Another lovely design is of tulips and hollyhocks, a third is only crocuses, but in every case the flowers are as they grow, although the colour scheme may depart somewhat from nature.

To Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have come ENGLISH ALUMINUM CARRIAGES, the one I liked best has a warm beige ground with a simple blue border, and small flowers of the same colour over the centre, but there are several others equally pleasing in colour and design. With a few charming dance frocks for Powell's were LONER WHITE KID Gloves which it appears are to be de rigueur this season for all late functions. Whether or no you decide to keep them on afterwards they certainly make all the difference worn with an evening cloak. With gloves you are dressed, without them you have a wrap over your frock, a very wide destination this. The INTER FLOWERS to arrive at No. 10, Ice House Street, to wear on shoulder or hip, are enormous, and extremely chic. Of silk, organdie, and velvet, they are touched at the tips of the petals with silver or gold, and have, many of them, wonderfully jewelled centres. I saw one lovely poppy of ducks egg green velvet with silver leaves, the whole spray being nearly as large as a dessert plate but the effect was

DEWDROPS AND A FOUNTAIN.

THE GRACEFUL EVENING MODE.

White, black, and pastel colours seem to have been very definitely favoured for the evening mode this season, especially for those models which rely on daintiness for their charm and are especially designed for dancing.

Pamela has a very representative collection of dance dresses many of which are trimmed with rhinestones, a very charming form of ornamentation for this purpose. I noticed particularly three white georgette dresses; one has a full circular front panel which is starred with rhinestones. On another model the stones are confined to the left side of the skirt where they form a loose flower pattern, and a third dress is starred all over with them.

A very chic black georgette dress has rhinestones set in a double band to make cuffs, belt, and a deep V at the neck, although the actual neckline is new small oval. Ducks egg green georgette is decorated with five deep U's of rhinestones on the bodice, and has a sash which follows the latest front tie upward movement.

Beads rival rhinestones on frocks which are a trifle more *habille*. A very pale pink georgette model has a wonderful design of pearls and silver beads, which seems to have been inspired by a fountain. The silver beads are arranged in vandykes which mount upwards from the waistline, and the pearls accentuate the waterfall effect on the skirt.

An original model in three tones of lime green georgette has a jumper top and a two tiered skirt, the lightest tone being used for the bodice and the deepest for the lower tier. Each of the three hem lines is ornamented with a pattern of silver beads. A deeper tone of lime green is used for a lovely frock with a very full skirt, which is trimmed with three of the latest flower sprays. These flowers applied one on either side of the skirt and the third below the left shoulder, are of velvet in a rather more yellow tone. A similar spray of flowers in yellow and orange decorates a charming apricot tulle dress, cut on Kate Greenaway lines, and trimmed with several narrow rows of fringe in vandyke points round the hem.

One more dress of a distinctly novel order and extremely chic must be mentioned. Lelong is responsible for the inspiration of a gown which is the expression of the modern woman. Over a simply cut frock of black georgette is worn a "smoking" which is covered with tiny closely set sequins. This is, of course, a dinner rather than a dance frock, and needs a wearer of chic and distinction, it is most perfectly cut and very attractive.

perfect. You must either wear them set rather forward on the shoulder and falling down in front, or sewn fairly low down on the hip often indeed actually on the skirt of the dress. Very charming and quite new are the flowers made to be applied on the full skirts of the latest picture frocks; there is a basket woven of ribbon, which contains three or four silk or velvet flowers. Such a posy is the appropriate finish to the modern dress of almost Victorian cut.

CRICKET NOTES.

A RETROSPECT.

CRICKET AND CRITICS.

Now that a few days have passed since the full fervour of the Interport contest it is possible to obtain a more balanced view of the tournament when reviewing its incidents from a distance. There is no doubt that there were only two teams in it, for the Malayan side if a little stronger in batting than the one we sent down last year, was much weaker in bowling. They were a bad side, though a very pleasant one! I cannot in any way account for the continued failure of Congdon, Foster, Harker-Taylor and Braddell. I do not forget the strangeness of the wicket; but I was always taught that to triumph over a bad, or unusual wicket was the hall-mark of good batting. Actually Captain Ford alone showed any signs of adapting himself to the novel conditions.

Hong Kong Weighed With Shanghai.

But there is no doubt that there is uncommonly little to choose between the Hong Kong and Shanghai elevens. My own opinion (expressed, be it clearly understood, with no reflection on our own men) is that they were a better bowling and a better fielding side, but that this was more than counter-balanced by the general distribution of our batting strength. Shanghai rely too much on Quayle and Barrett. This, as I say, is my own view. I know that they all consider they are the stronger team and would beat us seven times out of ten here and always in Shanghai. I very much doubt this, and I well recollect I had the same sort of feeling last year when I and many others considered that Hong Kong, though beaten, were a better side than Shanghai.

Turning to individual members of the visiting side, I was immensely struck with the improvement of some of the players. T. L. Raws thorne had been here before but he was not at all impressive. Now he keeps an excellent length and swings very late. He was of great use to his side as was C. E. Ollerden who has improved out of all knowledge since he came down last, I think in 1920. Stokes was here last year but was never confident and is an absolutely different man, as he has turned into a free and stylish bat, rather on the lines of Donald Leach's style. I confess I think both sides were about fifty per cent. better in performance than those who played last year.

A Vexed Question.

Much has been said during the tournament about the frank criticism of players by the local press. Personally, I don't think I was quite so outspoken as some of my fellow-scribes, possibly in some cases because it is impossible to write nasty things about men you know intimately. Of course, were there anything untrue or malicious in the statements made, they are at once indefensible. I did not see any such myself.

The Case For The Critics.

Mr. T. E. Pearce, in his very excellent speech at the Interport dinner, which was reported quite accurately in the columns of this paper, made his view of the question very clear. It is, for a cricketer, a perfectly understandable one. It more or less amounts to the elimination of any criticism whatever until the whole business is over. But there is another point of view. If a man is fortunate enough to be chosen for the Colony, he seems to me *ipso facto* to be a target for (fair) criticism; just as much as if he were a Government Official or an Unofficial Member of Council. Admittedly it might be most expedient and fairest not to criticise during a match. But after Hong Kong had beaten Shanghai it was not published at once on Tuesday night that the same team would play on the following Saturday. It was, therefore, obvious that the matter was one of debate and for the life of me I cannot see why criticism, temperately expressed, should be deprecated. If that sort of thing is going to put a cricketer off, then in my opinion he hasn't a cricketer's temperament.

The fact is the experts who feel in this way about the papers are in such close touch with the game that they forget the vast number of people who are not and actually read what I write for information.

Of course cricketers don't. If they read it at all, they read it to bowl me out in a howler or to pull my leg. But, incredible as it may appear, there really are people who like reading this sort of thing and even take their opinions at second hand. After all, a newspaper nowadays is more than a record, and at home many prominent cricketers write for the Press.

Again, a newspaper is not a charitable institution. It has got to make both ends meet and the public demand something more than bare records of scores. And they are most keenly interested in a discussion as to whether the Colonial side can be strengthened or not. Always supposing that the critic's language is courteous and his facts true I cannot for the life of me see why he should not express his own opinion. It may be wrong. I have no doubt that it is quite likely. I am wrong when I say that I think Captain Thorpe should have been selected on the facts that were before the Selection Committee after the Shanghai match. But I really don't see why I should not say so.

As it turned out, it did not matter. But it might have. And I think a little more credit for grey matter might have been given to the critics. It was assumed in certain quarters that we never considered that putting Thorpe in made it awkward either about cover or deep field unless Goodwin stood down. But really we are not quite such chumps. It is true that a man may be plus twenty when he goes in. But the moral effect of a gift wicket, if it occurs, is double-ended. If puts the bowler's tail up and the batsmen's tails down. I personally considered all this, and also the *esprit de corps* question which is of enormous value. I simply don't think it turns up in the case in point as Captain Thorpe is as well known to the various members of the team as any other man on the side.

I do trust it will be understood that I am not trying to raise a moan. But I have been endeavouring to prove to those who resent newspaper criticism that after all there is something to be said on the other side. Surely the only point is—the criticism fair and politely expressed! It may be erroneous. But in that case it should worry people less! I have never willingly hurt a cricketer's feelings, but I do and shall continue to claim the right to say in my cricket articles anything which I honestly believe and which I am prepared to say before a chap's face. So that's that.

R. ABBIT.

H.M.S. "TITANIA" v. R.A.O.C.

In a friendly match yesterday on the Garrison ground, Sookunpo, the H.M.S. *Titania* team beat the R.A.O.C. by 49 runs. A. E. Wood, of the winning side, took 7 wickets for 34 runs.

R.A.O.C.			
S/Sergt. Wood, l.b.w., b	Balcombe	11	
Q.M.S. Newbury, b Wood	5		
Capt. Drysdale, l.b.w., b	Wood	4	
Q.M.S. Moss, b Balcombe	6		
Q.M.S. Glenn, b Wood	0		
L/Corpl. Tibbs, b Wood	0		
L/Corpl. Fennell, not out	11		
Sergt. Nicholls, b Wood	0		
S/Sergt. Wilkinson, c and b	Balcombe	20	
L/Corpl. McIntyre, c Buckee, b Wood	0		
Pte. Lyons, c Buckee, b Wood	0		
Extras	14		
Total	71		

Bowling Analysis.			
Wood	6	3	37
Balcombe	5	1	19
O'Dell	1	0	4
*Bowled 1 wide.			

H.M.S. "Titania"			
E.R.A. Davies, b Newbury	33		
E.R.A. Allen, c Newbury, b Drysdale	6		
P.O. Wood, run out	0		
E.R.A. Sparrow, c Wilkinson, b Glennie	22		
C.P.O. Ball, b Glennie	2		
P.O. Balcombe, st. Woods, b Glennie	4		
P.O. Buckee, c Moss, b Glennie	28		
E. A. Abnet, c Moss, b Newbury	0		
P.O. Odell, b Newbury	0		
P.O. Gibbs, not out	0		
C.E.T. Plunge, st. Woods, b Lyons	1		
Extras	9		
Total	130		

Bowling Analysis.			
Newbury	14	3	33
Moss	3	0	19
Drysdale	3	0	7
McIntyre	2	0	11
Glennie	5	0	45
Lyons	0	3	0

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Johnnie Walker is guaranteed 'same quality throughout the world.' Its quality and reputation are worth protecting. The non-refillable bottle protects them—and you.

See that you get 'Johnnie Walker' out of the non-refillable bottle.

Born 1820—Still going Strong!



When you pour from this bottle the bottle quickly nearly upside down, and the whisky will flow freely. Do not shake the bottle while the whisky is flowing.



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SUN-MAID RAISINS

The Seedless Raisins in the Red Package

are, at once, a sustaining food and a delicious sweetmeat.

Unlike most sweets they do not create thirst, and are ideal to take on the week-end "hike."

Take a packet next time, and leave one behind for the kiddies.

Cakes and puddings, made from Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins, are a "dish fit for a king."

Look for the Maid of the Sun on the Red Package.

Obtainable in two sizes at all the Leading Stores and Comprodores.

(A.P. 2)

R.A.F. v. "DIOCESAN BOYS" SCHOOL

The R.A.F. played a return match with the School at Happy Valley on Wednesday and had their revenge by winning by 10 runs. For the R.A.F. French took 4 wickets for 21 runs and Grist took 5 for 23.

A. T. Lee was the only boy who got going with the bat and he knocked up a meritorious 44. The R.A.F. score would have been much larger but for the excellent fielding of the school.

Innings Of R.A.F.			
Roe, b A. T. Lee	2		
Morin, b Anderson	9		
Sinnock, c Kwan, b R. Lee	12		
Lucas, run out	1		
Grist, c Fisher, b R. Lee	1		
Dudman, run out	20		
Welsh, b Anderson	30		
Walker, b Anderson	1		
Plunkett, st. Fisher, b Anderson	1		
French, c G. Lee, b Kwan	17		
Rowe, not out	1		
Extras	5		
Total	77		

Bowling Analysis.			
A. T. Lee	9	1	24
Anderson	7	2	10
R. Lee	3	1	2
Kwan	7	1	24

Innings Of Diocesan Boys' School.			
D. J. N. Anderson, b French	4		
W. H. Kwan, b French	5		
J. L. Youngs, l.b.w. b French	0		
F. R. Zimmer, b French	0		

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLISH CUP.

REPLAYED MATCHES.

ALDERSHOT ELIMINATES Q.P.R.

LONDON, Nov. 30th.

The replayed matches in the first round of the Football Association Cup resulted as follows:

Watford 1, Brighton 2.	
Luton 0, Clapton 0.	
Botwell Mission 3, Peterboro' 4.	
Aldershot 2, Queen's P.R. 1.	
Charlton 2, Merthyr 1.	
Bournemouth 2, Coventry 0.	
Wrexham 4, Durham 0.	
Ashington 0, Crews 2.	

Second round draws affecting winners in the above matches are as follows:

Crews v. Stockport.	
Wrexham v. Carlisle.	
Bournemouth v. Bristol Rovers.	
Luton v. Poole or Norwich.	
Charlton v. Kettering.	
Peterborough v. Aldershot.	
Northampton v. Brighton.	

Bowling Analysis.			
A. T. Lee, b Grist	44		
P. K. Lee, b French	12		
A. S. A. Kyun, b Grist	0		
J. A. Fisher, b Sinnock	1		
R. Lee, b Grist	6		
A. Pray, not out	3		
G. A. Lee, b Grist	1		
Extras	3		
Total	67		

LAWN BOWLS.

FINAL OF SPEY ROYAL CUP COMPETITION.

The bowling green of the Kowloon Cricket Club will be visited by many players to-morrow and the following Saturday to witness the finals in the Spey Cup and the Singles Championship.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Talkoo Recreation Club will make a determined effort to wrest the "Bowl" from the Craignower Cricket Club, last year's winners. Craignower has been successful so far on the Valley links and it will be interesting to see how they fare at Kowloon. Both sides possess strong bowlers and playing on a neutral ground on the other side of the harbour adds interest to the contest.

Singles Championship.

The meeting between R. Lapsley and J. Brown, both of the Kowloon Links, in the final of the Open Singles Championship is fixed for Saturday, December 10th, on the K.C.C. ground.

At the conclusion of this game Mrs. Sutherland will distribute the prizes in the Spey Cup, Singles Championship, and League Shields.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

The Club de Recreatio will meet on their ground at King's Park to-morrow, at 3.30 p.m., a team from Craignower in a friendly game. The visitors will be represented by A. Barack, T. Brightman, H. Boer, and F. H. Knott (skip).

ROUND THE POLICE COURT.

ARMED ROBBERY ON PIECE GOODS STORE.

Further evidence was taken yesterday before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy in the case in which two men are charged with committing an armed robbery at Hong Kiang Piece Goods Store, 182, Queen's Road Central, on November 14th.

Police searchers at the wharf who arrested the two defendants said that when they were searched, a large sum of money in notes was found on them. They were asked to explain how they had got so much money. They failed to do so and were taken to the Police Station.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

The Chinese partner to the Chan Nam Fong firm who was charged with embezzling and falsifying the accounts to the extent of \$11,000, was discharged yesterday at the Kowloon Magistracy.

Mr. F. H. Losby who appeared for the complainant told the Court that his client wished the charge to be withdrawn. Mr. Schofield, the Magistrate agreed to this course. Mr. M. E. Lo, for the defence, asked the Court to say that the defendant had not at any time been suspected of any wrong-doing, and that he would leave the Court without a blemish on his name.

The Magistrate said that this was so.

A MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Suadi Khan, the Indian driver of Mr. C. Bernard Brown's car brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of manslaughter when additional charges of reckless driving and failing to report an accident were put in by the police. Mr. Leo D'Almeida Castro was present for the defence. The hearing was fixed for next Tuesday afternoon.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

On his second appearance before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, an Eurasian named A. J. Simon, who gave himself up to the police as a vagrant, had additional charges preferred against him. The police alleged that he embezzled \$35 while employed as collector for Royal & Co., and a further charge was that he unlawfully obtained goods to the value of \$191.45 from Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd. The case was adjourned until this morning.

LADIES NIGHT AT THE Y.M.C.A.

Another very successful and enjoyable "Ladies Night" was held at the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, last evening.

There were over 60 guests, and about 80 members present.

Following dinner there was a capital programme, to which the following contributed:—Mr. B. W. Sampson, Mrs. P. Youngusband and Surgeon-Lieut. Comdr. Bradford (songs), Mr. A. Acheson (violin solo), the Rev. W. Walton Rogers (recitations), and Messrs. H. J. Best, B. Baldwin, J. W. Baldwin and C. W. E. Bishop (quartettes). The quartette party, by the way, style themselves "The Busy Bees." The "Names" competition, provided much interest and amusement. These competitions are always a popular feature of the Y.M.C.A. Ladies Nights.

BRITISH COAL MINES.

QUARTER'S DEFICIT £2,855,857.

Coal mining results for the three months ended June 30th last are in striking contrast with those for the first quarter of the year. While in January-March all districts except South Wales showed some return on working, and the aggregate net surplus amounted to £2,497,403, in April-June every district without exception recorded a loss; the total deficit over all coalfields standing at £2,855,857. In other words, a surplus of 1s. 2.41d. per ton was turned into a loss of 1s. 0.65d. on every ton of coal sold.

While there was a net decline of 1.20d. per ton in the cost of production, the aggregate net price realised fell by as much as 2s. 4d. per ton from 17s. 4d. to 15s. Of the total production of 58,880,719 tons, 54,172,749 were available for export or home consumption, and on the basis of this last figure the aggregate net costs and the proceeds of sales were:

Proceeds of sales	£40,040,802	15/6.05
Net costs	43,996,719	10/0.70
Deficit	£2,855,857	1/0.65

North Derbyshire and Nottingham returned the heaviest deficiency, namely, 1s. 11d. per ton, and in seven other areas the loss exceeded 1s.

The total number of workers employed was 987,980, and during the quarter 57,510,957 man-shifts were worked above and below ground. The average output and earnings per man-shift were 29.47cwt. and 10s. 2.84d. respectively.

"THE SHOW."

A WONDERWORKING SIDE-SHOW IN BUDAPEST.

INTERESTING FILM AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Show" which is to be at the Queen's during the remainder of this week, is a film worth seeing. John Gilbert takes the main rôle of the Showman. We are accustomed to seeing this actor as a dashing well born hero in costume or romantic plays. His part in "The Show" is a change and he plays it amazingly well. From his first entrance "Cock Robin" impresses his personality upon his audience. Worthless, reckless and handsome; a don Juan to the servant girls of Budapest; and with his devil-may-care air, and roving eye a great asset to the show; he holds your interest all the way through.

Renée Adorée, the heroine, really comes to her own in "The Show." She was good in "The Big Parade," and indeed her acting is always interesting, but here she has a part which calls for sympathy and intelligence in its interpretation.

In that band of freaks and mountebanks, Salome the dancer and Cock Robin, the Showman, are the two human and lovable characters; and Salome has none of the faults of the man she so fruitlessly loves. Her temperament is exquisitely suggested: lazy, pleasure loving, passionate, and yet tender and unselfish when her heart is touched. The story of her blind father whom she supports and deceives for his own sake, holds its proper place in the story as an explanation of Salome's character, without delaying the action. It is her unselfish devotion to the old man as much as her adoration of his worthless self, which finally redeems Cock Robin, and wins his love.

But "The Show" itself is interesting apart from the story of the show people. In the "Palace of Illusions" you may meet the "Spider Woman" lovely and cruel, with apparently no body; the "Half Woman" who stands smiling from her waist up on a table; and a mermaid with all the traditional beauty, who lives quite happily in a tank with crabs and fishes. To crown these wonders is the "Salome" act, in which Cock Robin, in his rôle of the Baptist is beheaded in the most realistic manner in full view of the audience. Trick photography has been added by really clever illusionist work, and the results, as we see them on the screen, are uncanny and distinctly alarming.

"The Show" is a well made picture and most interesting, and we recommend you to see it. The photography and settings are excellent, and the acting, especially that of the two principal characters exceptionally good.

"THE QUANTS" IN "THE BLUE TRAIN."

The "Blue Train," a new comedy direct from the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, was presented by Mr. R. B. Salisbury's "Quants" last night at the Theatre Royal. There was a crowded house.

The play is an adaptation from the book of Alfred Grünwald and Walter Stein and has been played with much success at Home. The scenery was excellent, particularly in the second act which depicts Grindelwald, Switzerland. The performance throughout was full of mirth and there was never a dull moment; there being capital songs and dances.

The play centres on Lord Antony Stowe (Mr. Edmund Nash) who was in love with Eileen Wayne (Miss Frances Day) three years ago. They had a misunderstanding, brought about by Eileen's passion for dancing with a "Dago." But during the three years in which they had not met "love was still burning in their hearts."

They meet on New Year's Eve three years after and the love is rekindled with renewed vigour. Both, alas! are too proud to confess. Eileen brings her woman's wit and wiles into play. She enlists the assistance of Freddy Royce (Mr. Gordon Rennie), who is engaged to Josephine Jones (Miss Julie Bransgrove) and then begins a series of misunderstandings. How the Lord Antony and the charming Eileen finally come together in the "Blue Train" is certainly worth seeing.

The gorgeous dresses of the ladies acclaimed as the best seen in the East, are by Mme. Lightowler, London.

The "Blue Train" will be repeated to-night.

POOR FILM ABOUT A GREAT SUBJECT.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

WHERE HOLLYWOOD FAILS.

[BY IRIS BARRY.]

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

This film of the "Life of Christ" which Mr. Cecil B. de Mille has made has already been much discussed in England, principally because the sacred rôles are portrayed by film stars instead of, as in the case of the Oberammergau Passion Play, by men and women who keep themselves apart from the world.

A dispassionate view of "The King of Kings" leaves one with a sense of anti-climax. It is a paltry affair.

The material has been scamped, the construction is weak; even the acting, save for that of old Mr. Rudolph Schildkraut as the High Priest, is uninteresting. And as an interpretation, whether of the greatest drama of the whole of mankind's history or of the life of the Saviour, it is contemptible. What merit and what emotion it has come from the spectator, who brings to it all the rich associations and memories of a Christian upbringing, and not from the film.

It is as childish as those quaint, crude coloured illustrations of cheap nineteenth-century family Bibles, from which puerile "still" pictures it seems that Mr. de Mille has drawn his inspiration. The whole thing has just such a *tableau vivant* air of insipidity, and reminds one of Sunday afternoons in the 1880's spent with "Lime Upon Lime" and "The Peep of Day."

Of course Mr. de Mille's own idiosyncrasies exude now and then. The picture begins in colour, with Miss Jacqueline Logan, as Mary Magdalene, in very little but highly coloured drapery encreasing a leopard, before jumping into a chariot drawn by six zebras to go in search of the Carpenter who has stolen one of her lovers, Judas, away from her.

The next sequence, a rather affecting one, shows a little blind girl seeking Jesus and finding him, and being healed. This is the best thing in the film because it is done freely and emotionally, and not with stilted care and a lack of passion like the rest. One other good touch gives a heartrending impression of the Via Crucis: the camera follows just the trading foot of the Cross as it drags and humps over the bitter road to Calvary.

The death of Judas is dramatic; but here, as in other instances too distant to describe, one feels that the director is glossing over horror. The sufferings of the Saviour, his scourging, the crowning with thorns, the hammering of nails into the Sacred Hands and Feet are dwelt on in a manner which has no justification; there is a lack of proportion in the way these incidents are enlarged, as well as another fault which it might not be prudent to name.

Though the film as a whole strives to avoid giving offence, it will hardly please anyone or edify. In Blake's words:

... this Jesus will not do
... Either for Gentile or for Jew,
For He is represented as a pale, kind, characterless miracle-worker, a weaker conception even than Holman Hunt's "The Light of the World."

As to the actors, they were so clearly overacted by their parts that most of them are unrecognisable. William Boyd as Simon of Cyrene is good, Ernest Torrence as St. Peter tolerable, the Judas of Joseph Schildkraut poor, the Pilate of Victor Varconi very vital but too peevish. It is impossible to speak of the Christ of H. B. Warner, who obviously did the best he could; it was not his Christ, but Mr. de Mille's. And Mr. de Mille is more at home in luxurious bathrooms and boudoirs than in Nazareth.

As a corollary, it must be reported that one of the principal players was present at the opening of the film in a state of extreme intoxication, while one of the most sacred female rôles was taken by a lady who contemplates divorce. To that charming lady herself and her friends there is nothing to shock in this, nor need there be; but to those who might pay her reverence in her film rôle it is nothing at all!

Finally, it should be added that another film company—Mr. de Mille's—is making a comedy called "The Sting of Stings," and that the bandering gossip of Hollywood states, laughing, that "The King of Kings" anyway has some justification in the fact that it is excellent anti-prohibitionist propaganda.

WATER POWER IN INDIA.

FAST ELECTRICAL SCHEMES.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

SIMLA, October 23rd.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin today conclude what appears to have been an enjoyable sporting trip through the beautiful hills and valleys lying between Simla and Mandi, the capital of the Indian State of that name, 60 miles to the north, and enter upon a tour of the public works in the Punjab, Sind, and neighbouring States. These include the first stage of the operations for harnessing the water power in the Himalayan foothills, which promise within a reasonable period to endow the Punjab and the associated States with 2,500,000 electrical horsepower.

They include also the Lower Sutlej Valley irrigation project, the canal of which will serve 14,000 square miles of land which is now waste or but imperfectly irrigated by unregulated inundation canals from that condition. They include the early construction works of the Sukkur Barrage irrigation project in Sind, where the foundations of the great barrage across the Indus were recently laid within two gigantic cofferdams, one enclosing an area of 18 acres, and the other one of 13 acres, and a fleet of 44 enormous mechanical excavators. This is the greatest battery of the kind ever concentrated on one job. They are unceasingly digging canals across the Indian Desert, and their electric fans cool their drivers by day and their searchlights show the way by night.

In several places the Viceroy will perform ceremonies marking the importance and progress of the undertakings. The Maharajah of Bikaner has long been personally engaged in preparing a camp of 500 tents to accommodate the great concourse of guests he has summoned to witness the Viceroy's inauguration of the magnificent, conceived and executed works which are to irrigate the rich but dry soil of the northern portion of his State.

The Viceroy will proceed from Sukkur to Mogenjo Daro, where the Archaeological Department is excavating the remains of a 5,000-year-old civilisation, which prove that the "deserts" which are now freshly being reclaimed were once flourishing forest and agricultural country; and thence his Excellency will visit Karachi to inspect the immense developments whereby that port for the best part of a quarter of a century has been preparing to deal with the immense volume of new traffic which is flowing in from the newly revived northern hinterland.

Hill Power Stations.

The Government of India in 1918 instituted a general hydro-electric survey of India. This subsequent became provincialized under the constitutional reforms, and the works which the Viceroy is to visit to-day are the first fruits of the energy and thoroughness with which the Punjab Government then took up the lead which the Central Government had given. They are situated on the Uhl, a perennial stream flowing through Mandi State into the Upper Beas, and drawing every summer large quantities of water from the snow melting over 150 square miles of country lying between 6,000ft. and 16,000ft. up in the great Himalayan range. Parallel to the Uhl runs another stream, the Rana. This is divided from the Uhl by a narrow mountain ridge, but its level is 3,000ft. lower.

The main feature of the hydro-electric project therefore is a lined tunnel, 9ft. in diameter and 21 miles long from the point where the Uhl enters the gorge through the dividing hills to an outlet on the other side of the ridge at a place called Shannu, overlooking the Rana. From there steel pipes will take the water down a drop of 1,800ft. to a turbine generating house above that stream. The tail water will, in a second stage of the project, be conveyed for three miles in an open lade and then dropped another 1,200ft. to a second turbine-house. A third fall can later conveniently be developed if required.

An important addition to the first stage of the project will be the construction of a dam at the ideal site where the Uhl enters the gorge. This will hold in a large lake the surplus summer flow from the melted snows. The first powerhouse at Shannu will develop 35,000 kilowatts of electrical energy to supply power and lighting to 23 important towns in the Punjab and neighbouring States, such as Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Ferozepur, Jullundur, and Kapurthala.

The addition of the dam to the first stage of the works will double the capacity of the Shannu powerhouse. The second stage of the project with the second powerhouse (Continued on next column.)

NEW LIGHT ON A FAMOUS WOMAN.

LADY HAMILTON'S PATHETIC APPEAL WHEN A GIRL.

"I AM ALLMOS MAD."

There have been some fourteen lives of Lady Hamilton, in addition to the vast mass of literature in which she has received more than a passing mention. To add to this story without the excuse of revealing a fresh discovery or throwing, with due authority, some new light on a not very complex character shows some bravery.

Mr. O. A. Sherrard, whose "Life of Emma Hamilton" (Sidgwick and Jackson, 91s.) is a formidable volume, has such excuse in plenty. His chief asset is a hitherto unpublished letter.

An "Il-Spell Scrawl."

Mr. Ian Gow, a personal friend, had lent him a collection of autograph letters, and among the first he found was an "il-spell scrawl" on dirty crumpled paper from Emma herself, when at once changed in his eyes from an historical personage to a human being. It is an early letter (1782) and dates from the time when Sir Harry Fetherstonehaugh and the taton Charles Greville were rivals of this lovely young peasant girl.

Sir Harry had been the more favoured. He was amused by her outbursts; she was a new toy and he humoured her. But by degrees caprice proved less able to allure, the humouring grew shorter, and Greville's advice was needed for patching up quarrels.

At last the inevitable break came, and Emma, who was *enchantée*, was turned adrift. Seven letters to Fetherstonehaugh were unanswered.

A Moving Plea.

Then Greville wrote to her and received the following pathetic reply, now for the first time made public:—

January, 1782.

My dear Greville,

Yesterday did I receive your kind letter. It put me in some spirits, for believe me I am almost distracted, I have never had from Sir H. and he is not at Lechester now I am sure, what shall I do, good God what shall I do, I have wrote 7 letters and no answer, I cant come to town for want of money, I have not a farthing to bless myself with and I think my friends looks coolly on me, I think so. O G what shall I do, what shall I do, O how your letter affected me when you wished me happiness. O G that I was in your possession as I was in Sir H. What a happy girl would I have been, happy indeed, or what else am I but a girl in distress, in real distress, for Gods sake G write the minut you get this and only tell me what I am to do, direct some way. I am allmos mad. O for Gods sake tell me what is to become of me. O dear Greville write to me. Write to me G. Adue and believe yours for ever

EMLY HART

Dont tell my mother what distress I am in and dow aford me some comfort.

A Brilliant Work.

While this book makes no attempt to whitewash its subject, it succeeds most brilliantly and authoritatively in disproving the charges of over-much political meddling and of venality which in the eyes of a certain portion of posterity have detracted far more from Lady Hamilton's character than the looseness of her morals.

But she did occasionally play the states-woman, when she considered that it might aid her social schemes. In her endeavours to crush Lady Nelson, and to make Nelson endure the pangs of jealousy by endeavouring to capture the affections of the Prince Regent himself she shows in very poor light. That the latter part of the scheme went awry cannot be counted unto this strange woman is righteousness.

Mr. Sherrard's dealing with this difficult passage is masterly.

will produce another 49,000 kilowatts, which will be more than sufficient to meet the needs of the present generation in an area extending from Delhi to Meerut in the south to Sialkot and Lyallpur in the north.

Transmission Of Power.

It is proposed in the second stage to extend the transmission system to Simla, Ambala, and Patiala in the east, and possibly as far as Montgomery and Fazilka in the west. In the same connection considerable railway electrification, including that of the Kalka-Simla Railway, is under consideration. The business side of the undertaking is assured, as large contracts for current for power and lighting have already been arranged, and the Government has allocated funds for the supply of electrical machinery to mills on what amounts to the hire-purchase system. The initial supply price of current will be nine pence (three-quarters of an anna) per unit, and the final cost, when all the stages of the scheme have been developed, will be five pence.

Besides ordinary use for power and lighting there is a prospect of using the current for the general development of the country.

Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

PUBLISHED TO-DAY, DEALS AT SOME LENGTH WITH THE CANTON SITUATION, WHERE AN ARMED CLASH BETWEEN THE PRESENT REGIME AND WHAT MAY BE TERMED THE KWANGSI SECTION IS EXPECTED AT ANY TIME.

Neither Kwangtung nor its capital has gained by the change of government and the record is one of continued disorder on the part of the unruly elements and the victimisation of the merchant and trading class.

In Hong Kong the sporting and social news is of special interest to both present and past residents of the Colony. Another St. Andrews Ball has been held with customary ceremonial and national spirit by the Scottish member of the community. By beating Malaya in Interport cricket Hong Kong win the rubber, and the year's racing programme has been successfully wound up with an excellent meeting on the Happy Valley course.

Of importance to the Colony has been the full discussion by the Sanitary Board of the prevalent high prices of food, some frank criticisms on local housekeeping being forthcoming.

Changes of a serious nature have been preferred against two Europeans, one an ex-Colonel of the British army, an ex-journalist accusing them of extensive dealings in arms and illicit drugs. A full report is published of the early stages of this important case.

This is the busy season of the year in Hong Kong. For those who have friends at home it is an excellent time for starting to send them the **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS** the most complete and authoritative mirror of Far Eastern affairs.

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PRINCE OF WALES A "FIRST CLASS RIDER."

NO TRUTH IN A SILLY BELIEF.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

One of the favourite quips of the American popular press concerns the Prince of Wales's horsemanship. An American observer in the fox-hunting field, however, discussing the subject for once in serious vein, writes in the *American Review of Reviews*:

"The Prince is, as a matter of fact, one of the boldest and pluckiest of riders in the hunting field, almost always 'on top of the hunt' and ready to take anything that looks jumpable, standing between him and his love—the love of every true hunting man—of keeping with the hounds while they are sweeping on with their 'line'."

With the Hunt galloping away, he is all for boldness and enthusiasm, and is generally one of the half-dozen or so who lead the way out of the great crowd striving for a forward place. He is ahead, however, simply by virtue of his nerve and dashing riding."

He takes his place as one of the several hundred fox-hunters and takes his chances with the rest of them.

The Prince rides in the style affected by most Englishmen, sitting much more upright and taking a stronger hold of his horse's mouth than do good American riders, who use the "forward" seat and drop their hands before the horse "takes off" at a jump. Accepting this English style as the technique of the country, as one must, the Prince appears unquestionably as a first-class rider who has no more than his share of mishaps, considering the many daring chances he takes. He goes strong and fast, and straight, and does not care to ride any horse that does not feel the same way about "take hold" with a will.

The true picture of the Prince on horseback shows a quiet, unassuming, courteous and kindly young man, a capable and vigorous horseman, whose youth and high spirits bubble over as soon as he is on his way to keep with them if horseflesh can possibly make the grade.



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IF WOMEN RE-MADE BRITISH MARRIAGE LAWS.

WILL THE FLAPPER VOTE BRING FREER DIVORCE?

SOME LESSONS FROM AMERICA.

[By ROBERT F. HARRIS, B.A., LL.D., OF THE MICHIGAN AND COLORADO STATE BARS.]

A recent article by Lord Buckmaster on English divorce laws has, it seems, awakened general interest and aroused fervid discussion. But no one could be more interested in it than one who, like the present writer, has lived much of his life under almost the identical laws which Lord Buckmaster now advocates for England, and who has, in fact, secured divorces upon most of the proposed grounds (though not for himself, he hastens to add).

America is, among other things, a vast laboratory for social and political experiment. Forty-eight hit-and-miss experiments under forty-eight varying sets of conditions are continually seething and bubbling away, producing a multitude of bad odours and an occasional explosion. Yet the experiments go on, yielding strange and varied results, and surely none more various than in domestic matters.

Cash-and-Carry Divorces.

In their enactments on divorce the American States range all the way from the Carolinas, which allow no divorce whatever, on any grounds, through New York State, whose laws are rather similar to England's, and so on out to the breezy State of Nevada, which, with true Western hospitality, offers "cash-and-carry" divorces after but three months of residence and upon almost any grounds which one may fancy—except, I believe, those quite important ones sometimes found in the morning coffee. And doubtless these constitute "incompatibility" and "extreme mental cruelty."

In studying this variation between the States it is interesting to note that almost without exception liberal divorce laws have followed closely upon the granting of complete suffrage to women at twenty-one. In the West we have had "Votes for Women" since the early 'nineties, and liberal divorce for that same period of time. In parts of New England and in the Old South they still rather frown on women at the polls (though the right of suffrage is now universal), but these same States still cling to old and illiberal divorce laws. In the West women are the plaintiffs in four out of five of our cases, and they are, of course, the chief beneficiaries from divorce, not only in the obvious way of alimony, but in the even more precious coin of freedom. Divorce, then, like marriage, is primarily woman's business, and it is interesting to speculate whether or not "Votes for Flappers" means liberal divorce for England.

The Great Open Spaces.

As in all other matters, easy generalisations and statistical "averages" concerning divorce are of dubious worth. One can say, however, that the old South is still strongly opposed to divorce and still regards the divorcee as rather a social pariah; that New England is on the whole conservative; but that the "great open spaces" of the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, comprising the larger part both of the area and the population of America, have now had liberal divorce for a generation and seemingly have adopted it as a fixed policy.

By liberal divorce I mean exactly what Lord Buckmaster means: Divorce for "desertion, cruelty, incurable insanity, drunkenness and life imprisonment," to quote his words. These are the exact grounds for absolute divorce in a number of Western States; some

States have added impotency and non-support for a period of one or two years as further grounds, and some have expanded "cruelty" to read, "extreme and repeated acts of cruelty, either physical or mental" (to quote the Colorado statute).

In actual practice it is this last phrase which is the "joker," for "physical or mental cruelty" is a delightfully vague phrase and covers a multitude of sins.

The Bobbed Bride.

I recall one early experience. A middle-aged woman came to me and said she wished me to secure a divorce for her daughter. According to their story the young husband, though but six months married, abused his wife shamefully, even to the extent of beating her head against the wall. Presently the young wife was on the witness stand. "Now tell us," urged the Judge, "just why is it your husband always seizes you by the hair?" The bride looked up at the Judge coyly and shook her short blond locks. "I don't know. Jim says he can't help himself. Somehow he just can't keep his fingers out of my hair!" The Judge ordered him to try hard for another six months.

Such cases, however, are very much the exception. The vast majority of those in which the plaintiff (usually a woman) is a sober, middle-aged and hard-working person whose spouse, weary of *vitium matrimonii*, has gone the way of all flesh and disappeared. Their domestic life is at an end.

A divorce of the most practical sort has long since occurred; the unhappy plaintiff is now merely seeking legal and social recognition of what is already an accomplished fact. This the Western States offer her for as little as twenty-five pounds inclusive (if the case is not contested and no money settlement is involved).

But this sanction and protection England and New York, for illustration, deny to this woman; her only chance is for her spouse to become rich enough and callous enough to return and stage a rather unsavoury farce in a convenient hotel. The "innocent" must wait upon the guilty. To those who are poor and to those who still have sensibilities, even this is denied; nothing remains but a lifetime of lonely sterility or a gradual drift into an illicit union—truly an ironic alternative.

Exuberance.

If there is one word which sums up America it is the word *exuberance*. It seems that we can hardly do a thing without overdoing it, and doubtless we in the Western States have gone too far in this matter—so far, indeed, that with us now ends in divorce (a figure which even Japan cannot equal). It is not a "record" to be proud of, and it is one of which we may be sure that England, with her staid and sober sense of ultimate values, will never deprive us.

Perhaps the best summary of the entire situation is in the words of a certain Episcopal minister in the States who audaciously defends divorce, to the scandal of his bishop. "No, I do not like divorce," he says, "but I prefer it to progressive polygamy."

England has very little divorce to-day, but she maintains a large colony on the Riviera, and there is even one at Brighton, so I am told.—*Evening Standard*.

QUEEN MARY KNITS FOR EAST END BABIES

LITTLE COATS LIKE THOSE
MADE FOR PRINCESS
ELIZABETH.

ROYAL NEEDLEWOMEN.

Some of the Christmas gifts made by the Queen and Princess Mary are ready for distribution. They were made by their own hands during Queen Mary's holiday at Balmoral and the Princess's in Yorkshire.

Nearly all of them are knitted, and, although the Royal workers may have had some help in the winding of the wool, the knitting itself is so smooth and even that each piece could only have been made by one pair of hands.

The Queen knits more especially for the babies. Princess Mary's knitting is for older children—those of the age of her own two boys.

For the hospitals, which benefit under the Queen's Guild there are often dainty cot-covers of wool in a pattern which the Queen finds soothing to do. Little matinee coats are favourite examples, too, of her work, and babies in the East End of London may easily

find themselves wearing a jacket of the same pattern as that which the Queen made for the little of her granddaughter—the little Princess Elizabeth.

Some of Princess Mary's earliest sewing, done in her school-room, have the staff of the Guild. There were stitches which had to be taken out and put in again many times. Now the Princess is one of the presidents of the guild, and head of an important group of workers for it. Her staff is always one of the largest at the Imperial Institute at South Kensington before the garments are distributed among the sick and poor in hospitals, nursing institutions, missions, and refugees, and to poor parishes in London.

Gifts From The King.

The King, the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, and Prince George have their staffs of the Guild. There is always a display of recent garments—bought with subscriptions from the men of the Royal Family.

The Queen, who had over 12,000 garments on last year's list, approved a rule for workers which requested them "to see that buttons and strings are on all garments requiring them; and that everything is properly finished off."

MANNERS OF THE MIDSHIPMAN.

"RAG" THAT AMAZED A GERMAN OFFICER.

CAPTAIN IN A RUGGER SCRUM.

Once, in my ignorance, I believed that the Gun Room in a battleship was a kind of armoury in which officers drank pink gin against a background of twelve-pounders. The Gun Room is, of course, the mess of the midshipmen, as the Ward Room is the mess of the commissioned officers.

The Ward Room is—apart from the "whoops up" natural to lonely men—noted for its air of sober responsibility, but the Gun Room is famous, or notorious, for frequent excesses of youthful exuberance, during which an honoured guest may, and generally does, find himself being firmly and expertly pushed through the scuttle (or port-hole) minus his trousers.

If the Gun Room wishes to pay a tribute to one whom it loves, it de-bags the adored after dinner; if the Gun Room wishes to hurt the feelings of one it hates; it de-bags the hated one after dinner; in which the philosopher may find confirmation of the suspicion that love and hate are akin in their ultimate manifestations.

The Gun Room of H.M.S. *Impenetrable* is a small room the size of a suburban drawing-room, but there the resemblance ceases with startling suddenness.

One's first impression is that, in order to make it fit for future Admirals to live in, violent, but entirely successful, battles have been fought with cloakroom attendants in every part of the British Isles. "Wash and Brush Up, sd." and other signs hang proudly on the walls in wrought copper, cardboard, and plain enamel.

Three young midshipmen were sitting in the Gun Room—one at a table writing, one full length on an experienced-looking settee, and the third beside an ancient and alcoholic piano which, like all Gun Room pianos, is now and then given a glass of beer just to encourage the poor blighter.

A Gunroom "Moan."

They had, I gathered, just concluded a "moan." Now the "moan" of a Gun Room is the naval version of an Army "grouse," only it is organized better, and is more comprehensive.

The midshipmen fling their moanful forms into chairs, and one says:—

"Come on, you chaps, let's have a moan!"

"Well, my moan is..." begins the first, and so they go on in great detail. It is good for the soul: a kind of spiritual emetic.

The unofficial description of a midshipman is: "A method of conveying abuse from one naval officer to another naval officer of senior rank."

"I don't understand that," I said.

"Well, you see, sir, it's like this," explained a midshipman. "The captain tells me and he says, 'Go and ask Lieutenant Brown what he imagines he's doing with that boat!' I go and say, 'Please, sir, the captain wants to know what you are doing with that boat!'"

"Oh," says Lieutenant Brown with unending anger, "the answer is 'go to hell!' Then I go back and say, 'Mr. Brown says that it's all right, sir, and he'll be off in a second, sir! You see the idea.'"

The Sub-Lieutenant.

The most absolute autocrat in a ship, after, of course, the captain, is the sub-lieutenant in charge of the Gun Room. Here his word is law. He keeps a cane in his cabin with which he, and he only, can chastise the budding admirals under his charge.

"Of course, I don't cane one a month," said this young demigod to me, "but now and then, don't you know, one simply has to prevent them making fools of themselves. Then they get six of the best."

The midshipmen sleep amidships in hammocks, or on the floor, wrapped in blankets. One of the great arts in moving about a battleship at night is not to walk on the sleeping scotties.

Early in the morning, a midshipman detailed day by day, and known as the Duty Snotty, awakens his messmates by the simple act of either kicking them or prodding them. They then awaken like a flock of starlings, chattering as only the very young can chatter at 6.30 a.m., and disappear on deck to be drilled by a master-gunner or to try out their nascent authority on squads of seamen, who help them all they can.

The Softer Sentiment.

They dress for dinner, whistling popular fox-trots, and at this time you can often hear the name of some actress mentioned with devotion, for the Gun Room is subject to "pashes." Some Gun Rooms have, I believe, a "pash" for Talulah Bankhead; others have a "pash" for Gertrude Lawrence, and some are even sufficiently enterprising to write to the object of the current "pash" and request a signed photograph. This is never refused.

(Continued on next Column.)



REGULAR PORTFOLIO SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	DEPARTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	JAVA, MACASSAR	3rd Dec.	5th Dec.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJITAROEM	N. CHINA, AMOT	5th "	8th "	BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	8th "	10th "	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG
TJISONDARI	SHANGHAI, KEELUNG	12th "	15th "	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	JAVA, MACASSAR	19th "	21st "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIRODAS	N. C. & AMOT	22nd "	24th "	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	BATAVIA	22nd "	24th "	SHANGHAI, KEELUNG & MACASSAR & JAYA
TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI, KEELUNG & AMOT	26th "	29th "	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	JAVA, MACASSAR	2nd Jan.	4th Jan.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	N. C. & AMOT	2nd "	5th "	BATAVIA
TJISAROEK	BATAVIA	5th "	27th "	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS On or about 5th December.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
S.S. "Kina"	4th December	—
M.S. "Java"	15th January	—
M.S. "Australien"	22nd February	—
M.S. "Asia"	14th March	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN SETTLERS.

MANY MORE FROM ITALY.

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Australia's net gain of population from immigration during the first seven months of this year was almost 5,000 greater than in the same period last year.

According to the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. Wickens), British people comprised 80 per cent. of the Europeans arriving during July last and 87 per cent. of those departing.

The percentage of Southern Europeans grew from 5 per cent. in July 1926 to 13 per cent. arriving and 4 per cent. departing in July 1927. The net increase in the Southern European population in July was 859.

During seven months ended July 31st last 5,228 immigrants, of whom 3,524 were Italians, arrived in Australia from Southern Europe, compared with 4,059 (3,500 Italians) in 1926 and 1,498 (898 Italians) in 1925.

A midshipman receives 27 10s. a month, and his average mess bill is 24 10s. If he is under eighteen, his wine bill for the month is limited to 7s., over eighteen, he can spend 15s. on drink. If he exceeds this, he goes before the captain, and knows all about it, frequently taking the water cure for long, beerless weeks.

Pre-War Reminiscence.

Before the war the officers of a German battleship dined aboard a British battleship. Things became bright, even brilliant. The German officers stood apart, unable, or unwilling, to join in the fun. The sight of midshipmen waiting with senior officers offended their sense of propriety. Somehow, towards the murky end of the evening, the captain of the British ship emerged from the undergrowth of a Rugger scrum wearing the jacket of a midshipman, and declaring that never had a better "rag" been staged by the Navy since Britannia ruled the waves.

"And you," said the senior German officer to the British captain, "command this ship?"

"I do," said the British captain, straightening his midshipman's jacket; "and, what's more, I'll race you round the world's jacket."

"And they obey you after this?" "They damned well do!" said the British captain.

"I don't understand it at all," mused the German, who departed wrapped in a perfect fog of misunderstanding.—*H. V. MONTON in Daily Express*

FINES FOR STRIKE AGITATORS.

PRIMO DE RIVERA'S ORDER.

A striking example of Spanish Government methods is to be found in the following communication by General Primo de Rivera to the Civil Governor at Oviedo.

As a consequence of your telephone message, be good enough to adopt measures conducing to impede all oral and written propaganda, tending to advocate or prepare a strike or its generalisation, ordering arrests or banishments from Asturias as you may think necessary, to assure order and liberty to work, principles the defence of which well merit the adoption of decisions which the suspension of guarantees renders legal.

In the case of the promoters, apart from Governmental measures, you are to impose fines of a special character and not permit either the Press or the clubs to collaborate in complicating a state of things which, for the moment, interests more than anyone the workmen themselves, whose economical situation, unfortunately, does not permit them to suffer the results of a stoppage.

The Government is determined not to cense in the adoption of measures which shall restore equilibrium in the coal dispute to avoid the ruin of the district and the spectacle of its workers and their families deprived of their salaries, and for that reason will not hesitate to employ any means of avoiding capacious difficulties.

The proposal for renewing work was approved by a general plebiscite of the workers in Asturias, but was rejected by the owners. Certain elements are endeavouring to take advantage of this circumstance to make fresh trouble by organising a general strike which the great majority wish to avoid.

ADAM A CANNIBAL.

RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS ON THE LESSON OF NEOLITHIC SKULLS.

Moscow. A discovery that prehistoric men were in all probability cannibals has been made by scientists in Central Russia.

Four skulls of the neolithic age have been found. An examination of them proves, according to anthropologists who have examined them, that neolithic men were eaters of human flesh.—*British United Press*.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

will sail from

HONG KONG

for

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.,

via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama

at

DAYLIGHT,
Wednesday, December
7th, 1927.

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 2120, 2118, 2110, 2102, 233; VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
 03443, 03420 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

 SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung)... Sunday, 11th Dec.
 TAIYO MARU... Tuesday, 10th Jan., 1928.
 TENYO MARU... Tuesday, 24th Jan., 1928.
 *Calls Los Angeles.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

 FUSHIMI MARU... Saturday, 3rd Dec.
 HAKOGAKI MARU... Saturday, 17th Dec.
 HAKUSAN MARU... Saturday, 31st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

 TANGO MARU... Wednesday, 21st Dec.
 AKI MARU... Wednesday, 18th Jan., 1928.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

 SADO MARU... Monday, 12th Dec.
 GENOA MARU... Tuesday, 27th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUO MARU... Friday, 23rd Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

 ASUKA MARU... Saturday, 10th Dec.
 TAKAKA MARU... Wednesday, 21st Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

 DAKAR MARU... Friday, 8th Dec.
 CALOUTIA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

 TOKUSHIMA MARU... Monday, 12th Dec.
 AKITA MARU... Tuesday, 20th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

 AKI MARU... Friday, 18th Dec.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

 TAMBA MARU... Monday, 5th Dec.
 OTELON MARU (Mojito direct)... Friday, 9th Dec.

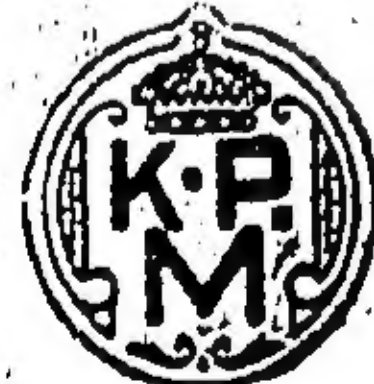
 HAKUNA MARU... Monday, 12th Dec.
 OSAKA MARU (Mojito direct)... Thursday, 15th Dec.

 BENGOON MARU... Monday, 19th Dec.
 *Cargo only.

For further information, apply to—

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MAATSCHAPPY.

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"VAN HEUTSZ"

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

FAIR FREIGHTS RECORD.

HEAVY THROUGH CARGOES.

Yesterday's shipping returns showed moderate freights for Hong Kong, and fairly heavy through cargoes.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday there were 12,043 tons of cargo discharged here, this including 1,680 tons brought on three British steamers, and 10,038 tons on vessels of other nationalities. The best freights were 5,070 tons of coal on a Japanese steamer, and two cargoes of 1,041 tons and 1,900 tons of general merchandise on a Japanese and Chinese steamer, respectively. Through freights totalled 20,230 tons, with 1,680 tons in three British ships, and 18,550 tons in six vessels of other flags. The best freights were 2,400 tons, 4,000 tons, 2,800 tons, 3,300 tons and 3,902 tons.

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	3
Japanese	4	4
Norwegian	1	1
Chinese	0	3
Dutch	1	1
German	1	1
Total	17	13

The total number of vessels in port was 54.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail and Dollar Lines.

President Adams, to-morrow.

President Pierce, Dec. 5th.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changchik, Dec. 9th.

Taiping, Jan. 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Peking, Dec. 24th.

City of Madras, Jan. 21st.

City of Adelaide, Feb. 19th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Achilles, to-morrow.

Memnon, Dec. 6th.

Cyclops, Dec. 7th.

Pyrrhus, Dec. 10th.

Antenor, Dec. 18th.

Tydareus, Dec. 25th.

Izard, Dec. 30th.

Perseus, Jan. 1st.

Myrmidon, Jan. 4th.

Rhesus, Jan. 8th.

Hector, Jan. 12th.

Proteus, Jan. 17th.

Troilus, Jan. 21st.

Nessus, Jan. 31st.

Ningpo, Feb. 2nd.

Philoctetes, Feb. 5th.

Talthybius, Feb. 7th.

Aeneas, Feb. 13th.

Autolyus, Feb. 19th.

Medon, Feb. 28th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Talmag, Dec. 5th.

Gurpaul, Dec. 9th.

Tilawa, Dec. 15th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, Dec. 5th.

Empress of Russia, Dec. 7th.

Dodwell & Co.

 Rema, Dec. 5th.
 Calula, Dec. 13th.
 Corby Castle, Jan. 1st.
 Finnale, Jan. 5th.
 East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

 Kina, Dec. 4th.
 Java, Jan. 15th.
 Australian, Feb. 22nd.
 Asia, Mar. 14th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

 St. Albans, Dec. 5th.
 Arufura, Jan. 2nd.
 Glen Line.

 Glenfer, Dec. 8th.
 Glenog, Dec. 22nd.
 Glenamoy, Jan. 12th.
 Glenanda, Jan. 22nd.
 Glenapp, Feb. 2nd.

 "Hamburg-Amerika Linie and Hugo Stinnes Linien.
 Fogland, Dec. 14th.
 Ramer, Dec. 19th.
 Albert Fagler, Dec. 31st.

 Oldenburg, Jan. 12th.
 Havelland, Jan. 22nd.
 Macklenburg, Feb. 5th.

 Holland East Asia Line.
 Zorua, Dec. 13th.
 Oostkerk, Jan. 10th.

 Java-China-Japan Lijn.
 Tjikini, to-morrow.
 Tjitarom, Dec. 5th.

 Tjikembang, Dec. 8th.
 Tjikandari, Dec. 12th.
 Tjikodag, Dec. 15th.
 Tjikadik, Dec. 18th.

 Tjikamuk, Dec. 22nd.
 Tjikawong, Jan. 2nd.
 Tjikaroca, Jan. 5th.

 Messageries Maritimes.
 Andre Lebon, Dec. 7th.
 Chenonceaux, Dec. 21st.

 Lt. St. Lambert, Dec. 23rd.
 Angers, Jan. 4th.
 D'Artagnan, Jan. 18th.

 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Fushimi Maru, to-day.
 Tamba Maru, Dec. 4th.

 Bakuyo Maru, Dec. 5th.
 Siberia Maru, Dec. 5th.
 Asuka Maru, Dec. 8th.

 Daka Maru, Dec. 8th.
 Tokushima Maru, Dec. 9th.
 Haruna Maru, Dec. 11th.

 Oaka Maru, Dec. 14th.
 Aki Maru, Dec. 15th.
 Kanakura Maru, Dec. 15th.

 Hakozaki Maru, Dec. 15th.
 Tanga Maru, Dec. 20th.
 Takaka Maru, Dec. 20th.

 Kama Maru, Dec. 23th.
 Hakusan Maru, Dec. 30th.
 Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

 Koenigsberg, Dec. 11th.
 Derfflinger, Dec. 14th.
 Saarbrücken, Jan. 17th.

 Coblentz, Feb. 14th.
 Peninsular and Oriental.
 Morea, Dec. 8th.

 Kaddisport, Dec. 9th.
 Mantua, Dec. 12th.
 Kalyan, Dec. 15th.

 Deceun, Dec. 23rd.
 Delta, Dec. 31st.
 Malwa, Jan. 5th.

 Khyber, Jan. 20th.
 Khiva, Jan. 27th.
 Macedonia, Feb. 3rd.

 Kashmir, Feb. 17th.
 SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia, arrived at Yokohama yesterday at 8.30 a.m. and left at 1 p.m. She is due here on Thursday, December 5th and will sail for Manila at 8.00 p.m. the same day.

The s.s. Corby Castle (Dodwell & Co.), sailed from Hong Kong on November 28th, and is expected here on January 1st, 1928.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

"TJILIBOET" TO BE REPAIRED.

(BY LONGSHOREMAN.)

The Dutch s.s. Tjiliboet, which, it will be remembered went aground at Lin Tin sometime ago and was cut in two, has gone to dock for repairs and to have an additional forepart fitted.

Marine Court.

At the Marine Court yesterday before Comdr. G. F. Holt, the masters of two fishing boats were charged with using bright lights for the purposes of fishing in a prohibited area, to wit, Lyemun Pass. Pleading guilty they were each fined \$3, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

Derelict Junk.

A Notice to Mariners issued by the local authorities, under date of November 29th, states that the master of s.s. Machaon reported a derelict junk, dangerous to navigation in Latitude 22° 24' N, Longitude 115° 30' E, at 5.30 a.m. (G.M.T.) on that day.

A Collision.

The Nanyo Yusen Kaisha steamer Macassar Maru, on leaving the harbour for Northern ports and Japan, collided with the s.s. Certye, causing damage but no loss of life.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships and auxiliaries in port yesterday were:—

North Wall Basin, Witherington, Stormcloud, Sterling, Nessus, Cicale; South Wall Basin, Peterel, Tern S/Ms. L.2, L.4; East Wall Basin, S/Ms. L.1, L.15, L.20; North Arm, Franco; West Wall Dock, Titania, Veteran, Wivern, S/Ms. L.2, L.7; In Dock, St. Menace, Cherub, S/Ms. L.7, L.8, L.19; No. 1 Buoy, Argus; No. 4 Buoy, Herald; No. 6 Buoy, Iroquois; No. 7 Buoy, Marston; No. 8 Buoy, Ambrose, S/Ms. L.5, L.7, L.13; No. 10 Buoy, Seraph; No. 11 Buoy, Seraph; No. 12 Buoy, Somme; No. 13 Buoy, Bruce; No. 20 Buoy, Belgot; No. 23 Buoy, Echarik; No. 25 Buoy, Ruthenia.

Foreign Men of War:—U.S.S. Pampana.

IN TOUCH.

The following ships are expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong yesterday:—

Hu Sang, Liangchow, Fushimi Maru, Achilles, Japan, Tjitaroca, Macassar Maru, Canada Maru, Deli Maru, Yamagata Maru, Santos Maru, Moji Maru, Huichow, Tonkin, Tjipunan, Hainan, Sarpedon, Kanying, Kwangtung, Lingnan, Newchwong, Van Heutz, Hermelin.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Marseilles, Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd January

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... Marseilles, Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 14th February

S.S. "CITY OF BENARES" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 20th

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th December

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd January

S.S. "CITY OF KIMBERLEY" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th February

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
*MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
*"HIYEIZAN"	4,814	13th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
*"JEYPORE"	5,314	17th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
*"KALYA"	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits and Bombay.
*"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
*"MOHA"	10,853	7th Jan., 1928	Marseilles and London.
*"KALYAN"	9,144	7th Jan., 1928	Straits and Bombay.
*"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"MALWA"	10,986	4th Feb., 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Feb., 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"MACEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar., 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"KASHMIR"	9,985	17th Mar., 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"MANTUA"	10,946	31st Mar., 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"KALYA"	9,144	7th April, 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"MOHA"	10,853	14th April, 1928	Marseilles and London.
*"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th May, 1928	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
*"MALWA"	10,986	26th May, 1928	Marseilles and London.
*"DEVANHA"	8,155	9th June, 1928	do.
*"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd June, 1928	do.

* Not carrying Passengers.

* Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

*"TALMA"	10,000	8th Dec.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
*"TILAWA"	10,000	14th Dec.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

*"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec., 5 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
*"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Dec.	do.
*"ARAFURA"	6,000	27th Jan., 1928	do.
*"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Mar., 1928	do.

* Calls at Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tsingtao, Kobe, Yokohama, Tientsin, Peking, and other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union, S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MOREA"	10,853	9th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"GARMULA"	5,254	11th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DEUTA"	6,000	1st Jan., 1928	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Jan., "	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,853	2nd Jan., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	9th Jan., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KHIVA"	9,125	23rd Jan., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	9,985	7th Feb., "	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KASHMIR"	8,988	14th Feb., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Feb., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,845	2nd Mar., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Mar., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MOREA"	10,853	30th Mar., "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	13th April, "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,853	27th April, "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DEVANHA"	8,155	11th May, "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	25th May, "	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

